

Rolls-Royce opens Italian 'bribes' inquiry

By Rooker, the Labour MP who told
mons that a manager of Rolls-Royce
in bribes from an Italian company,
yesterday that he could not prove his
is. The Prime Minister expressed
his use of the legal protection of
itary privilege while the Italian
described the claim as ridiculous.

P says he cannot prove his claims

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in bribes from an Italian company,
yesterday that he could not prove his
is. The Prime Minister expressed
his use of the legal protection of
itary privilege while the Italian
described the claim as ridiculous.



Mr Frank Turner: Named in Mr P's claims.

No operations sheets had
been seen on that occasion and
no statements relating either
to the machine tool order in
question or to Rolls-Royce had
been seen, and neither was
in any way referred to.

Mr Rooker said the police
were investigating allegations of
misconduct on behalf of over-
seas journalists. He gave the
impression, however, that
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Kill order 'unfortunate choice of words'

From Nick Ashford
Pretoria, June 19

As the violence subsided in
Cape Town and other troubled
areas today, Mr Louis Le
Grange, Minister of Police,
announced that the official toll
during the present unrest was
29 dead and 141 injured up to
late last night.

He said he did not know how
South African newspapers
arrived at figures of between
42 and 60 dead although he
pointed out that his figure of
29 might not be the final figure.

The minister, who was accom-
panied by General Michael
Geldenhuys, Commissioner of
Police, said that of the 141
people hurt, 62 received injuries
from stabbing or stone
throwing.

Knives and stones are not
used by the police to maintain
law and order, he said. Fif-
teen of those hurt were whites
whose cars were stoned by
rioters. Several policemen were
also injured. General Gelden-
huys did not say how many of
those who died had been shot
by the police.

Mr Le Grange was addressing
a meeting requested by the
Foreign Correspondents' Asso-
ciation after a statement by
General Geldenhuys on Monday
claiming that foreign journalists
had been inciting people in
Soveto to throw stones and act
riotously.

After the General's statement
all journalists were banned
from entering Soveto and other
trouble spots.

Mr Le Grange said the police
were investigating allegations of
misconduct on behalf of over-
seas journalists. He gave the
impression, however, that
neither he nor the police
wanted a confrontation with the
foreign press and that he was
anxious for the whole matter
to be laid to rest.

He emphasized that the ban
was only temporary and could
be removed soon. He denied
that testis canisters had
been deliberately fired at
journalists.

The Minister also explained
that the "shoot to kill" state-
ment issued on behalf of the
Commissioner of Police yester-
day, which produced headlines
throughout the world, was a
mistake. "It was an unfortunate
choice of words and was im-
mediately withdrawn when it came
to the notice of the Commis-
sioner of Police," he said.

The police had explicit
instructions to use no live
ammunition but only rubber
bullets or birdshot. Live ammu-
nition was to be used only in
extreme cases of violence, loot-
ing and arson.

Mr Le Grange said his infor-
mation was that all was quiet
in South Africa at present.
There were however sporadic
incidents of stone throwing in
the Cape Peninsula last night.

Early this morning, a railway
passenger coach was set on fire
near Cape Town and rail ser-
vices between the city centre
and the Coloured townships
were disrupted.

In the Eastern Cape there is
growing industrial unrest which
has so far forced two motor
manufacturers, the Ford Cor-
tiplant in Port Elizabeth and
Volkswagen in Uitenhage, to
close until further notice. A

Steel closures to be eased by aids and incentives

By Our Industrial Editor

New measures aimed at
alleviating the impact of plant
closures by the British Steel
Corporation and stimulating
new jobs were announced
yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph,
the Secretary of State for
Industry.

Four areas in south Wales
and Humberside will benefit
from the measures. Port
Talbot, where the steelworks
were operated at half its rated
capacity and where a redun-
dancy programme has been
agreed with steel industry
unions, will become a Special
Development Area and develop-
ment area status will be
accorded to Scunthorpe, New-
port and Cwmbran.

Companies in those areas will
qualify for regional aids and
incentives.

The Consett area, where
workers have pledged to fight
the British Steel Corporation's
closure of their works, which
has special development
status already should benefit



Gooch square driving during his maiden Test century against West Indies at Lord's yesterday. He made 123 of England's 232 for seven. Report, page 12.

Iraqis kill three raiders at British Embassy

Nicosia, June 19.—Iraqi
security forces today killed
three gunmen who had shot
into the British Embassy com-
pound in Baghdad. The Iraqi
news agency reported that
there were no casualties either
among the embassy staff or the
security forces.

Mr David Richmond, the
embassy press officer, con-
tacted on the telephone by the
Associated Press from Nicosia,
confirmed that nobody at the
embassy was hurt.

Another embassy official,
who declined to be named,
said that the gunmen had
burst into the spacious com-
pound firing their weapons in
the air after tossing two gran-
ades at the main gate. They
failed to enter the building,
and were killed in the embassy
gardens, he added.

Mr Richmond said: "We all
rushed for the secure part of
the embassy as soon as the
alarm was set off, immediately
after two explosions shook the
building."

"I do not know exactly what
happened. We were all keep-
ing our heads down and as you
can imagine there is still a lot
of confusion around here."

A full investigation was to-
night trying to establish the
identity and motives of the
attackers.—AP.

British Petroleum may launch City's biggest takeover bid

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

In what could turn out to be
the biggest takeover bid the
City has seen, British Petroleum
confirmed yesterday that it was
considering an offer for Selection
Trust, a leading London-based
mining and industrial
investment company.

No figures are yet being
mentioned officially, but BP
may have to pay at least £400m
for Selection Trust. The move
represents a decisive step by
BP to diversify its interests
away from oil.

Selection Trust shares rose
on the Stock Exchange from
700p at the beginning of the
day to £10.75 at the close of
business. Some City sources
believe that an information
leak, which caused the share
price to move up sharply, pre-
cipitated an announcement by
Selection Trust earlier than was
intended.

The biggest British takeover
was in 1972 when Mr Maxwell
Joseph's Grand Metropolitan

hotel and restaurant group paid
£372m for Watney Mann, the
brewers.

For several years BP has
made no secret of its interest
in diversifying into other kinds
of natural resources. Its own
mining division, BP Minerals,
has a successful exploration
programme and is a major coal
producer in Australia and the
United States.

BP's interest in mining com-
panies, which is shared by other
major oil companies, is partly
spurred by fears that it could
run short of crude oil, particu-
larly since Iranian production
cutbacks and loss of the com-
pany's Nigerian supplies.

City rumours have long
singled out Rio Tinto-Zinc as
the mining company most likely
to attract BP and the latest
move has come as a surprise.
Stockbrokers point out, how-
ever, that Selection Trust is
possibly the easiest way for BP
to acquire instantly a wide
range of mining and mining-
related assets.

Selection Trust is the purest

example of the mining finance
house, a company investing in
mining projects and exploration
but having little or no direct
management role in the pro-
jects. Last year it made profits
of £26.4m on assets of £198m.

Its chief assets include stakes
in nickel mines and iron ore
in Australia, diamonds in West
Africa, copper in Namibia and
in Canada, and gold mines in
South Africa and the United
States. The company is also
known to be looking seriously
at possible new gold mines in
the Transvaal.

BP could face opposition
from Charter Consolidated, an-
other London mining finance
house with a 27 per cent stake
in Selection Trust. Charter is
itself 35.6 per cent owned by
Anglo American, the huge
South African mining company,
and any bid would therefore
be to be acceptable to Mr
Harry Oppenheimer, Anglo
American's chairman.

Financial Editor and
BP diversifies, page 21

Mr Carter may find Italy critical of US

From John Earle
Rome, June 19

President Carter will spend
tomorrow in talks with Presi-
dent Pertini and Signor
Francesco Cossiga, the Prime
Minister, on the first leg of his
Mediterranean tour that will
take him to the summit of the
West's seven most industrialized
nations at Venice this weekend
and then on to Yugoslavia,
Spain and Portugal.

Mr Carter, who is accom-
panied by his wife, Rosalynn,
and his daughter, Amy, will be
received in audience by the
Pope on Saturday morning be-
fore flying to Venice in the
afternoon.

During his week to the
south of Europe, Mr Carter will
be in sight of police with subma-
chine guns in the city centre, while
helicopters have been making
practice runs in preparation for
President Carter's movements to
and from the Quirinal Palace
where he is President Pertini's
guest.

Mr Carter, who has never
visited Italy, will be sight-
seeing at the Colosseum and
Forum after lunch with
Signor Cossiga tomorrow. In
the evening President Pertini
is giving a state dinner at
which the leaders of the politi-
cal parties, including Signor
Enrico Berlinguer, leader of
the Communist Party have
been invited.

President Carter is accom-
panied by Mr Edmund Muskie.

Secretary of State, and he will
be joined in Venice by Mr
William Miller, the Treasury
Secretary, and Mr Charles Dun-
can, the Secretary for Energy.

In his talks here the Presi-
dent will be able to confirm
that Italy remains the United
States' most loyal ally in the
Mediterranean, but since the
fiasco of the attempted rescue
of the American hostages in
Iran, it is no longer a loyalty
that is unquestioned.

At the time of the aborted
rescue, the Italian Foreign
Ministry issued a critical state-
ment and recently Signor
Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of
the ruling Christian Democrat
Party, reaffirmed that Italy
opposed the use of force in
solving the dispute with Iran.

President Carter may note an
undercurrent of resentment
that any blunders of American
policy in the Middle East, or
towards the Communist world
is likely to have more severe
 repercussions for Italy than for
the United States.

The business world here fears
that valuable contracts with the
Soviet Union may be lost
because of the American-spon-
sored boycott of new credit
lines, and Signor Enrico Manca,
the Foreign Trade Minister,
while on a visit to Warsaw has
called for a resumption of an
economic dialogue with
Moscow.

Hopes for Venice, page 8
Leading articles, page 15

Transatlantic rower survives capsize of boat

Mr Kenneth Kerr, the 28-
year-old Scot making a second
attempt to row across the
Atlantic single-handed in a 13ft
boat, has been heard from after
14 days of radio silence.

Weak signals picked up yester-
day indicated that he had
survived a fierce storm by
clinging to a lifeline when his
boat capsized. He is now making
progress 310 miles into the
Atlantic from Newfoundland.

Continued on page 8, col 6

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Authorities deadline ending cuts

Authorities who have defied the
demand to cut spending are
facing a financial crisis of
unprecedented proportions.

Page 2

drivers unite

Drivers from France and other
countries set up their own road
block in their Spanish colleagues,
in forced to move their vehi-
cles from the motorway between
the Spanish drivers are
against the burning of nine
bit and vegetable lorries by
themselves.

Page 8

Mr Rodgers fuels Labour's troubles

Mr William Rodgers, the Opposition
spokesman on defence, further fuelled the
Labour Party's internal dispute when he
warned a group of backbenchers at a
private meeting that party members
should be aware of "a strange army of
bedfellows who have climbed on the band-
wagon" of an official party anti-nuclear
arms rally.

Page 2

King critical of US

In a speech in Washington King Hussein of
Jordan showed himself to be totally un-
moved by President Carter's arguments in
favour of his Camp David policy. The King
attacked Washington's "peculiar and in-
defensible commitment to Israel's security
which seems to equate security with con-
quests".

Page 8

Lonrho backs down

Lonrho has conceded defeat in the battle
for control of House of Fraser. Mr Edward
du Cann, a director of Lonrho told share-
holders at Fraser's annual meeting that
Lonrho would not press for ran increased
dividend.

Page 19

Criminals' misuse of bail worries police

London's police manpower is increasing
and the crime rate is down, but a shrink-
ing detection rate and the misuse of bail
by many professional criminals to commit
fresh serious offences are causing worry,
according to the 1979 report of Sir David
McNee, the Commissioner of the Metro-
politan Police.

Page 4

Saving stately home

Talks on acquiring Kedleston Hall, the
most artistically significant of Britain's
stately homes, for the nation, have reached
an advanced stage. Lord Curzon was so
devoted to the house, designed by Robert
Adam, that he had Government House in
Calcutta built as a replica of Kedleston.

Page 2

Musicians' strike: MPs to hold Commons debate on the disbandment of five BBC orchestras

Nigeria: An eight-page Special Report on
political and economic conditions in black
Africa's most important nation
Classified advertisements: Personal, pages
26-28; Appointments, 25; Car Buyers'
Guide, 26; Property, 24

On other pages

Leader, page 15
Letters: On specialist teachers,
from the President of the Sec-
ondary Heads Association and others;
on the Brantford report, from Mr
Jean Le Clercq; on dogs and
health, from Professor Patrick
Collard

Leading articles: Venice summit:
political and economic agendas
Features, pages 14, 17
A leading question for politicians,
by Geoffrey Smith; Michael Leap-
man on Washington's silence at
the UN; Hugh Clayton on the
crisis that only farmers under-
stand

Arts, page 11
Julian Critchley, MP, reviews
Mrs Thatcher's First Year, by
Hugh Stephenson; Nicholas Wap-
shot on new films in London;
Michael Church on Swin (BBC 2)

Home News, 2, 4, 5
European News, 8
Overseas News, 8-10
Appointments, 25
Arts, 11
Book review, 12
Business, 18-24
Court, 26
Crossword, 26

Diary, 14
Entertainment, 14
Features, 14, 17
Law Report, 17
Letters, 15, 20
Motoring, 16
Obituary, 16
Parliament, 16
Sale Room, 16

Science, 16
Sport, 12, 13
TV & Radio, 12, 17
Theatre, etc, 10, 11
Travels, 16
Twenty Years Ago, 16
Weather, 16
Wills, 16

and Stanley Reynolds on Uncle Sam's Backyard (BBC 1); Ken- neth Loveland at Llandaff Festi- val; Stanley Siddle on The Zau- bertorte at Glyndebourne

Sport, pages 12, 13
Football: Review of England's
failure in the European cham-
pionships; Tennis: Tracy Austin
makes victory from defeat;
Racing: A second successive Gold
Cup win for La Moss; Boxing:
Freddie of the "one-heavy-
weight fight of the century"

Obituary, page 16
Sir Derrick Dunlop, Mr Tom
Copeland, Professor E. S. Pearson
Business News, pages 18-24
Stock markets: Domestic profit
taking saw gains reverse with losses
abroad; FT Index fell 7.7 to
465.4

Financial Editor: Waiting for the
next move: BP/Selection Trust
prospects of a mega-merger.

HOME NEWS

Mr Heseltine gives rebel councils until August 1 to fall into line on spending cuts policy

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities have only a few weeks to come into line with government policy on public spending before action is taken, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

Commenting on the latest manpower figures for local government, which show a small reduction, Mr Heseltine said that one quarter of all councils were in line with government targets.

The figures showed, however, that many authorities had not changed their manpower and employment practices. "It is the attitudes of these local authorities that now threaten the traditional relationship of voluntary cooperation between central and local government."

Aiming his criticism squarely at Labour councils which have stated they will not make cuts, and will restore cuts made by

previous Conservative administrations, Mr Heseltine said the Government's commitment to the public expenditure reductions, which were central to its economic strategy. "The next few weeks in effect represent the last chance for local government to bring its policies into line."

He detailed the measures under consideration if targets were not met. They include a moratorium on capital spending, a reduction in the order to increase the rate-support grant, and changes in the percentage of the Government's contribution to the rate-support grant.

In addition, when the local government Bill becomes law, Mr Heseltine will have other weapons at his command. He is already considering the support of the central Government to inner city authorities under the programme and partnership arrangements.

That is a direct threat to some Labour authorities.

The latest manpower figures for local employees show a total of 1,720,782 full-time and 933,409 part-time employees, totalling 2,654,191 full-time equivalents.

The figures show a decrease of 12,285 full-time equivalents between March, 1979, and March, 1980, and a decrease of about 5,500 full-time equivalent employees between December, 1979, and March, 1980. In percentage terms, these figures mean a reduction in the 12 months to March, 1980, of 0.6 per cent, and of 0.3 per cent in the period December, 1979, to March, 1980.

Mr Heseltine said that of the past three quarters the decrease in total numbers had been about 17,500.

Mr Heseltine has given local authorities until August 1 to submit revised budgets for 1980-81.

Mr Rodgers adds fuel to Labour's feud

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

While Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Labour Party, and some of his Shadow Cabinet colleagues believe that the party will kick itself to death if it does not resolve its internal feuding soon, the row was further fuelled last night by Mr William Rodgers, the Opposition spokesman on defence.

He warned a group of specially invited Labour backbenchers at a private meeting that party members should be aware of "a strange army of bedfellows who have climbed on the bandwagon" of an official party anti-nuclear arms rally on Sunday.

Among the speakers at the rally, in London, are Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the party, and two members of the party's national executive committee: Mr Frank Allaun and Miss Joan Lester.

Mr Rodgers told the meeting held in Central Hall, Westminster: "It should be said from the platform on Sunday that the Labour Party has nothing whatsoever in common with such anti-Labour groups and disassociates itself from their policies and attitudes."

He was referring to fringe militant, Trotskyist groups, and the Communist Party, although he was careful to state: "It would be quite unfair to blame the organizers of the rally for

the sins of those fringe groups that seek to exploit it."

Mr Rodgers said it should be plainly stated that the rally was the Labour Party's support of Britain's membership of Nato and rejects withdrawal. "It should be made clear that we are in favour of multilateral disarmament in both nuclear and conventional fields and reject unilateral nuclear disarmament," he said.

Mr Rodgers was speaking against a background of growing concern among shadow ministers that the party could again be pushed into a unilateralist policy by left-wing constituency groups and some trade unions. The party is already opposed to the stationing of cruise missiles in Britain.

The Labour Party was committed to strengthening the process of détente and believed it was vital to breathe new life into the disarmament negotiations, he said.

He added: "But the rally should be remembered that we condemn without reservation the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It should be told that Soviet expenditure on defence amounts to 11 to 13 per cent of her gross national product."

Mr Callaghan gave a factual report of the meeting of the party's commission of inquiry when he spoke at the Parliamentary Labour Party meeting last night.

Manchester facing cash crisis

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Manchester was facing a financial crisis of almost Doomsday proportions, Mr Norman Morris, leader of the Labour-controlled city council, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a report estimating that the city's deficit this year could be between £12.8m and £34.5m. The report disclosed that ratepayers might have to face a bill for a further £10m if the Government withdrew its grant because of over-spending.

If inflation continues at its present rate, the rate increase next year could be 65 per cent merely to maintain existing services, the report states. On present estimates the city will need an extra 94m next year to avoid cuts.

"If the ratepayers are asked to provide that, they would probably tear me to pieces," Mr Morris said.

He admitted that decisions unpalatable to the party might have to be taken. Despite a 28 per cent rate increase last April, the city was likely to be £22m in the red this year, he said, and blamed government policies.

The report outlines options facing the council: a supplementary rate increase; in the autumn, higher council house rent, or cuts in services and staff.

Heritage fund steps in to prevent loss of lesser art works at Kedleston

Adam masterpiece may be acquired for nation

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Delicate negotiations for the acquisition of Kedleston Hall near Derby, one of the most artistically significant of all Britain's stately homes, for the nation has reached an advanced stage.

The present Lord Scarsdale, who inherited Kedleston from his uncle in 1977, has apparently offered it in lieu of estate duty to the nation.

The bureaucratic problems over its acceptance have to be concentrated on the difficulty of providing a sufficient endowment for its upkeep. The only solution available to Lord Scarsdale and the trustees of the Kedleston Estate is to sell such money as was to sell arts works of least importance to the artistic integrity of the house.

At Christie's yesterday a group of Indian polychrome ivory veneered furniture, brought back from India by Lord Curzon, the famous Viceroy, was offered for sale. Such was Lord Curzon's devotion to Adam's masterpiece that he had Government House in Calcutta built as a replica of Kedleston.

The Indian room was, however, a later addition and the India furniture was considered of less significance to the Adam interior. The new National Heritage Memorial Fund, however, clearly considered that it would be a mistake to lose it.

The fund purchased two of the finest lots, spending £75,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) on an elegant boat-shaped sofa and £26,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) on a pair of throne chairs.

The Department of the Environment said in a statement last night that the purchases were made out of concern that the pieces should not be lost while the future of Kedleston remains unsettled. They will be placed in the temporary care of the Victoria and Albert Museum, pending a decision on the house.

While the fund is empowered



The doomed Kedleston Hall, near Derby, designed by Robert Adam

to grant monies to museums and other institutions to help with purchases, it requires the special permission of the Secretary of State to purchase on its own account that permission was sought and granted by Mr Michael Heseltine.

The other pieces were variously purchased by Mallett, R. A. Lee, an American collector, an English collector, and two unnamed purchasers. The group of furniture realized £189,000 in all, far beyond expectations.

It is also to sell a large storm scene, inspired by

"The Winter's Tale", by Joseph Wright of Derby on June 27 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). On June 25 it will sell three lots of silver from Kedleston (estimate £13,500 to £19,000).

It is clearly difficult to pick and choose when selecting items for sale from the historic contents of Kedleston but most important to the quality of the house are the treasures round which it was originally designed by Adam.

Many of the paintings do not have frames; they are inset into the walls and designed by Adam to suit them.

Mrs Thatcher deplores MP's use of privilege

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher became involved yesterday in the controversy over the charges of industrial espionage relating to Rolls-Royce and one of its senior employees when she told the Commons that neither the Department of Industry nor the House of Commons knew that the company knew that the allegation was going to be made. Nor, she added, did they know of the allegation.

The Prime Minister told the House that Mrs. Royce, who was the subject of the charges, was a member of the House of Commons. She said that she had no knowledge of the charges until they were made public in the House.

The Prime Minister was being asked to comment on the allegations by Mr Ivan Lawrence, Conservative MP for Burton, who said that many MPs felt that Mr Rooker had committed "a quite disgraceful and irresponsible act" by seeking to cover behind the privileges of the House.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Steel managers aid study by economists on how to save works at Consett

From Ronald Kershaw
Consett

A growing number of senior managers within the British Steel Corporation are privately getting into touch with an economic audit team of university economists seeking to establish the viability of the doomed Consett steelworks in Durham.

They are seeking confidential figures and information and confirming beyond doubt that the decision to close the plant is a mistake.

Consett is scheduled for closure under the corporation's reorganization programme. That will involve the loss of about 4,000 jobs and push up the unemployment rate in that part of Durham to nearly 40 per cent.

Mr John Carney, research economist at Durham University, and director of the regional policy unit, is consultant to the Save Consett Steel Campaign. He said yesterday that the corporation's statistics had been prepared with a view to giving the Prime Minister earlier this week that she hoped a private buyer might look at Consett.

Trade unions, local authorities and local organizations comprising the Save Consett Campaign are using the corporation's figures in their argument against the closure. A British Steel Corporation spokesman said last night: "The trade unions have seen our documents for the closure of Consett. The case for closure was carefully studied and well researched. The decision to close the works was not taken lightly. The closure forms part of the corporation's overall plan to bring its capacity into line with demand."

labour productivity in 1979-80 was 240 tonnes a man a year of liquid steel. The corporation's average was 140 tonnes, compared to the German average of 238 tonnes.

Mr Carney said: "The BSC hope by their reorganization plan that they might achieve 180 tonnes a man a year. He said the corporation's declared aim was to cut costs, raise productivity, increase product quality, and improve customer satisfaction, yet the decision to close Consett would eliminate one of the most productive steelworks in Britain."

Mr Carney said the corporation was profoundly pessimistic, claiming that the steel market was collapsing. "Our audit comprehensively refutes this pessimism. The steel industry of the future needs to be flexible enough and skilled enough to make higher value, higher quality steels," Mr Carney said.

He added that the corporation's customers were expressing concern at the proposed closure and other companies were looking at the customers. A mass meeting of Consett workers will be asked by a joint union coordinating committee today to pass a resolution rejecting the corporation's closure plan and to fight "to secure a profitable long-term future for the works and thereby save the whole community."

A British Steel Corporation spokesman said last night: "The trade unions have seen our documents for the closure of Consett. The case for closure was carefully studied and well researched. The decision to close the works was not taken lightly. The closure forms part of the corporation's overall plan to bring its capacity into line with demand."

Commons to debate fate of five BBC orchestras

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Concern among MPs about the disbandment of five BBC orchestras is such that time will be given for a debate on the subject in the House of Commons next Friday.

The announcement of the debate comes after meetings earlier this week at which representatives of the striking Musicians' Union put their case to the Conservative and Labour arts group at the Commons.

While the Labour MPs pressed for a parliamentary debate, the officers of the Conservative group tabled an early day motion last night calling on the BBC to review its priorities in an endeavour to save the orchestras.

Mr Andrew Faulds, MP for Warley, East, chairman of the Labour arts group and opposition spokesman on the arts, said the arts were rarely given high priority for space in the crowded Commons timetable, and he was delighted the debate had been approved.

Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire, South-West, chairman of the Conservative arts group, said the musicians had made "an extremely cogent case, which we listened to with considerable sympathy". They were particularly worried about the fate of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra.

In the early day motion, the Conservative MPs say that they are conscious of the need for the BBC to live within its means and its role as a great patron of the arts, but that there is unprecedented feeling among professional musicians about the disbandment of the orchestras.

They are also concerned that the immediate Commons debate may be jeopardized by the musicians' strike and so call on the BBC to review its priorities.

World Service cuts: The BBC is having to make new economies in its external services to keep within the Government's 14 per cent cash limit. A package of cuts, which would include the loss of 24 jobs, is designed to save £400,000 and is being discussed with the unions.

The cuts, which could involve cuts of up to 10 per cent in the budgets of many World Service programmes, must be introduced this summer if the BBC is to stay within the spending limit.

Journalists at Bush House, headquarters of the external services, are refusing to continue doing additional work on special bulletins in Russian and Farsi, introduced during the Afghan crisis, because the BBC is seeking to reduce the newsroom staff by four.

Matisse paintings found in postbox

Two paintings by Matisse, stolen in a £100,000 raid at Mill Hill, north London, in January, were found in a postbox at Pope's Lane, Ealing, London, today, after the police had been alerted.

The paintings, valued at about £25,000 and measuring 18 inches square, were rolled in plastic material.

Correction

The Government's committee of inquiry into the future of the Inner London Education Authority, chaired by Lady Young, will accept submissions from the public until the end of June, not the end of July, as stated yesterday.

Well done, Sodastream.



1980

Sodastream moved 15 workers into a small factory in Peterborough in 1973, to make soft drink machines.

Now they have won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in recognition of an increase of +02% in exports between 1977 and 1979.

Their output has grown 20-fold since they moved to Peterborough. And the scale of their growth has been matched — and helped — by the availability of unit factories, built for rent by Peterborough Development Corporation.

Sodastream employ nearly 400 people now and their huge new 150,000 square foot factory will be ready later this year.

Their success is an outstanding example of the sort of achievement experienced by almost every firm which has moved to Peterborough, Britain's fastest growing city. The place with a better export record than Japan. Where companies grow over fifteen times faster.

We call it the Peterborough Effect. It's working for Sodastream and it could work for your firm, too.

Find out how from John Gase, our Chief Estates Surveyor, on 0733 68931.

It must be the Peterborough Effect

Print union enters political sponsorship

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Southport

The National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, (Natsope) is going into political sponsorship with a big cash grant to a prominent anti-EEC Labour MP.

The union's first sponsored MP is to be Mr Ronald Leighton, a member for Newham North-East, the seat formerly held by Mr Reg Prentice, who is now Minister for Social Security.

Sponsorship is likely to be

worth in excess of £5,000 a year to the Newham constituency Labour Party, where Mr Leighton, a former machine assistant in Fleet Street, became the MP at the last election.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary, announced the move, at the union's biennial governing council in Southport yesterday. He said it was part of a general extension of the union's political activity.

After a rule change, the 46,000 members of Natsope who pay the political levy will contribute 1p per week to the union's political fund, giving

print workers' leaders an income of about £25,000 a year to spend on promoting the Labour Party at national and local level.

Natsope is not the only print union to extend the range of its political activity. The National Graphical Association (NGA) which supported Mr Eric Moonman until he lost his seat at Basildon in the general election, is to support two Parliamentary representatives.

In a report, to the NGA conference, the next week, the NGA national council says: "The political fund continues to be only adequate for the demand made upon it."

NUJ support for government information staff

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Journalists yesterday promised to support government information staff who take action in defence of their jobs against planned manpower cuts.

Mr Francis Beckett, president of the union, said that threatened cuts in official information services conflicted with the Prime Minister's commitment to open government and "had supposed desire to help industry."

He told a meeting of union members at the Central Office of Information that the union says "many journalistic jobs may be lost in a cut of one third of the COI service." "If you will defend your jobs the NUJ will be with you," he said.

Without an adequate number of information officers "masses of information will either not get out or will get out in so incomprehensible a form that the average citizen and even the average newspaper will not be able to make head or tail of it."

A main task of the COI was helping military and companies who could not afford their own publicity staff, he said. "As well as threatening the free flow of information the Government intends to cut a vital service to industry."

Police keep guard after Paisley death threat

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley, the Ulster politician, has been closely protected by police in Northern Ireland, London and Strasbourg for the past week because of fears of an assassination attempt.

A senior police officer visited Mr Paisley in London on Friday in Belfast to tell him that the possibility of an attack by the Provisional IRA during the

next seven days was being taken seriously. He was accompanied while in Northern Ireland by three armed policemen. When he went to London on Monday he was guarded by two Special Branch officers. Pope's plea: The Pope condemned violence in Northern Ireland and said that the solution to the conflict there could be reached through a campaign of terror. (Reuter reports from Rome).

Court rejects Maze claims

By Our Legal Correspondent

Four inmates in Northern Ireland's Maze prison who have been involved in the dirty protest failed to clear the first hurdle in their claim that their treatment breached the European Convention on Human Rights.

In a written parliamentary answer, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that the commission's decision "clears away the carefully fostered belief that the human rights of the prisoners engaged in the protest have been interfered with." The commission had recognized that the conditions in which the prisoners lived were of their own making.

Two less spectacular parts of their applications have not yet been decided, involving prisoners' rights to correspondence, and the effectiveness of remedies available for prisoners' complaints.

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Food wrapping 'not a cancer risk'

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists have told the Government that there is no cancer risk from plastic film used as food wrapping. The decision comes after an investigation by four committees appointed by ministers.

Their work began after Italian researchers had shown in 1974 that there was a link between cancers in mice and vinylidene chloride (VDC).

The substance is used increasingly to make plastic films which are light and thin, but tough and impermeable to water and fat. Clearance was given yesterday by a working party on VDC

The group was supported by the Government's Food Additives and Contaminants Committee and the Environment. That committee, which reports to the Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "While the possibility that VDC is carcinogenic to man cannot be entirely excluded, any such risk is likely to be small."

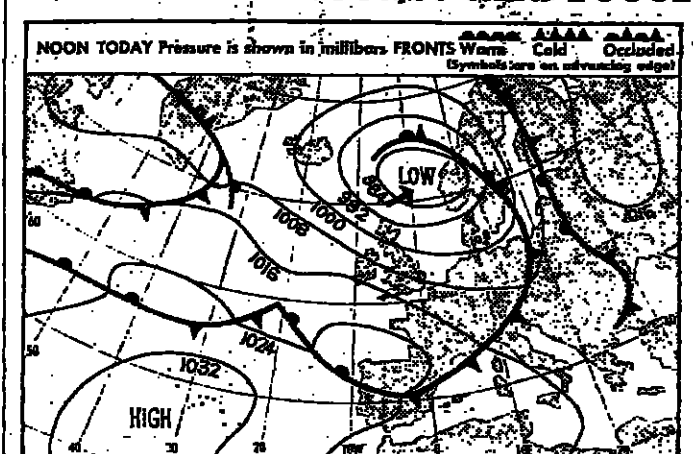
There are no legal ceilings on the amount of VDC that can be measured in food. The steering group found evidence of direct contact in packaging between VDC-based film and many foods including frozen turkey, ham, black pudding,

cheese, sweets, biscuits fish fingers and crisps.

Only two types of food were found to contain measurable amounts of VDC which had seeped in from the packaging. They were cooked meats in thick, sausage-shaped "chub" packs, and crisps.

The view that the amount of seepage of VDC from film into food was not significant was supported by the Government's Food Additives and Contaminants Committee and the Environment. That committee, which reports to the Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "While the possibility that VDC is carcinogenic to man cannot be entirely excluded, any such risk is likely to be small."

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.43 am
Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon rises: 12.51 pm
Moon sets: 12.51 pm
First quarter: 1.32 pm
Lighting up: 9.51 pm to 4.43 am
High water: London Bridge 7.46 am, 6.3m; 7.39 pm, 6.0m. Avonmouth 12.41 am, 10.9m; 1.3 pm, 10.5m. Dover 5.0 am, 5.4m; 5.24 pm, 5.6m. Hull 11.47 am, 6.1m. Liverpool 5.9 am, 7.7m; 5.47 pm, 7.4m.
1 foot = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808ft.
A deep low will be slow moving near N Scotland with a showery NW airstream covering the United Kingdom.
Forecasts from 6 am to midnight
London, SE, Central S, E and NE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudier with scattered showers, some heavy; wind W, fresh; in places, temp 15 to 17°C (59 to 63°F).
Channel Islands, SW, NW, Central N, England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers, some heavy; wind W to NW, fresh to strong, gales in places; max temp 14 to 15°C (58 to 59°F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Bright intervals, heavy showers, local thunder; wind W to NW, strong; in places, max temp 13 to 14°C (55 to 57°F).
Moray Firth, NE, NW Highlands, Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals, showers, heavy and prolonged in places; wind W to NW, strong to gale, severe in places; max temp 13 to 13°C (52 to 55°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy and prolonged in places. Windy at times and generally cool.
Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W, strong to gale; sea rough or very rough.
Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, strong, perhaps gale; sea rough or very rough.
St George's Channel: Wind W, strong to gale; sea rough or very rough.
Lish Sea: Wind W, strong to severe gale; sea very rough.

At the resorts
24 hours to 6 pm, June 19
E Coast: 3.4, 0.2, 16, 61 Showers
S Coast: 3.4, 0.2, 16, 61 Showers
W Coast: 3.4, 0.2, 16, 61 Showers
N Coast: 3.4, 0.2, 16, 61 Showers
Ireland: 3.4, 0.2, 16, 61 Showers
Morocco: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Algeria: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Tunisia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Cyprus: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Yugoslavia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Greece: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Spain: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Portugal: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
France: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Italy: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Austria: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Switzerland: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Germany: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Netherlands: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Belgium: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Luxembourg: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Denmark: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Sweden: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Norway: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Finland: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Poland: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Czech Republic: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Slovak Republic: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Hungary: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Romania: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Bulgaria: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Greece: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Turkey: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Cyprus: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Yugoslavia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Slovenia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Croatia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Serbia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Bosnia and Herzegovina: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Montenegro: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Albania: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Macedonia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Bulgaria: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
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Macedonia: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Bulgaria: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Greece: 4.7, 18, 15, 50 Sun int
Turkey: 4.7, 18, 15

THE PRINCESS CHALLENGE

We're so confident in the improvements we've made to the incredible aerodynamic Princess 2, we want you to bring your own car to your local Austin Morris dealer. And compare it side by side with the Princess 2.

Compare its economy with your car. Or try it. With an average mpg of 30.9, the Princess 200HLS is just about the most economical 2 litre car on the road.

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After 17,000 miles, the writer had nothing but good to say about the 'Complete reliability' of the Princess 2.

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The Princess 2 has more room for backseat passengers stretch out in than any other in its class. While you're in the back seat, notice the thoughtful touch of a cigar lighter and personal rear reading lights

BRING US YOUR FOREIGN CAR AND IN 30 MINUTES WE'LL MAKE YOU WISH YOU OWNED A PRINCESS 2.

in the Princess 2. Does your car have these? Does your car have an air recirculation system to keep out traffic fumes? Or a Triplex 10/20 windscreen, one of the safest in the world, or side window demisters like the Princess 2?

Or is it like most cars, which seem to think only rear windows can get misted up?

Then take the Princess 2 on the road. See how the revolutionary Hydragas[®] suspension rides over potholes as if they were

no more than pockmarks. Feel how its beautiful wedge shape cuts silently through the air. Is your car as quiet?

Finally, compare the price. The six models of Princess 2 vary in price from £4,643 to £6,242.

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HOME NEWS

Metropolitan Police fears about misuse of bail by criminals are confirmed by survey results

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

London's police manpower is increasing and the crime rate is down, but a shrinking detection rate and criminals' use of bail to commit fresh offences are causing worry, according to the 1979 report of Sir David McNee, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, presented yesterday.

The misuse of bail has been exercising Scotland Yard for some years, but last year's report included the results of a study by the police. It shows that of 1,678 people arrested for robbery last year 23 per cent were already on bail. Of those nearly 90 per cent had been granted bail for a serious offence and 30 per cent had two or more outstanding charges against them.

Ninety-six people arrested for robbery while on bail for other offences were later given bail again, despite police opposition.

The term "robbery" in the survey covered assaults, burglary, car theft, fraud, criminal damage, possession of an offensive weapon and being a person suspected of committing one of those offences.

At a press conference yesterday, Sir David said the research was carried out to see if police concern was justified. The results showed that professional criminals were being allowed bail, he said.

There was also concern about the detection rate for crime. Overall the figure has dropped from 21 per cent in 1978 to 20 per cent. For murder it was 18 per cent, but for car theft, it was down to 9 per cent.

On the other hand, a 2 per cent drop in serious crime and the increased recruitment gave Sir David cause for some optimism. He said the "outlook for law and order is more optimistic than it has been for some years".

In the past year the force recruited an extra 600 officers, and this year another 800 are expected. It is thought that the force will reach full strength of 26,000 by 1984.

The extra officers, plus extra civilian employees, are allowing the force to place more men on the streets at Scotland Yard, like other forces, moves back towards putting the policeman



Sir David McNee at yesterday's press conference.

where the community can see him.

But there are still heavy demands from demonstrations and public order events. Last year there were 40 events that were policed by more than 1,000 officers. A total of 93,206 officers were involved in policing them.

They included the Southall demonstration which resulted in the death of Mr Blair Peach. Yesterday Sir David said that after the inquiry, the report by his own officers, and its examination by the Director of Public

Prosecutions, he was prepared to leave the matter there.

Despite the public criticism of the Special Patrol Group, Scotland Yard is to increase its strength by another two units to eight.

Sir David said that the SPG was among the specialist groups that had helped the flying squad to achieve its recent successes. He said that recently the squad had arrested 66 people for 296 crimes, including a series of armed robberies for property worth £10m.

Countryman inquiry to end soon

By Our Crime Reporter

Operation Countryman, the provincial inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London, is likely to complete its investigations within the next few months, Mr Patrick Kavanagh, the deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said yesterday.

Mr Kavanagh agreed that "there is undoubtedly some corruption", but said: "There is no evidence of widespread and deep-seated corruption". He criticized the speculation that has surrounded the inquiry since it started in 1978.

Mr Kavanagh, who has responsibility for discipline and ultimate responsibility for Countryman, was speaking at a press conference to launch the Metropolitan Police's annual report for last year.

He confirmed reports that the manpower employed by Countryman had been reduced from its peak of 80 officers, indicating that the investiga-

tion was being focused on the original allegations that prompted it. Many other allegations have been passed to the complaints investigation bureau at Scotland Yard.

Mr Kavanagh said: "Some of the more speculative reports about allegations have been grossly exaggerated. Some have been well wide of the mark and unsupported, and made by people of bad character, in some cases suspected of settling old scores".

Mr Kavanagh would not comment on remarks by Mr Arthur Hamblen, former chief constable of Dorset and titular head of Countryman, that up to 25 officers could be charged.

But he denied that any Countryman officers had complained of obstruction or harassment by London policemen. The inquiry was proceeding with the help and close liaison of the London force, Sir David McNee, the Commissioner, has also denied obstruction, although he has also issued a public warning against such action.

Last month the organization of Countryman was changed, with the introduction of two London officers into the team and other measures. That move has been interpreted as the result of dissatisfaction within Scotland Yard at the progress of the inquiry.

During the past few months senior officers have made clear that they feel the calling in of a provincial team was a mistake. They say it has failed to concentrate on its task in relation to one group of allegations, and has operated so secretly that they do not know what is going on. That, they say, caused the speculation of which Mr Kavanagh would not comment.

Outside Scotland Yard there will be those who see Mr Kavanagh's remarks yesterday as publicly sounding a death knell for the inquiry. They have been expecting such a move for some time.

If Countryman—whose second anniversary is in August—is finally closed, the fruits of its work will remain for some time. The charges are not likely to reach court until next year.

Some local authorities are planning to refuse permission for sixth-form pupils in maintained schools to transfer to independent schools under the assisted places scheme that the Government hopes to introduce in September next year.

The Department of Education and Science wrote to councils in April informing them that the Secretary of State had decided that "entry to assisted places at sixth-form level will only be possible where the admission is agreed by local authorities in accordance with arrangements agreed by the pupils' home local education authority".

In the early years of the scheme, entry would normally take place only at 11, 12 or 13, and local authority approval for transfer at those ages would not be required.

Under the Government's proposals, which have yet to be approved by Parliament, at least a free-fifth of the pupils entering assisted places must have spent the past two years or longer at a maintained school.

Ordination of women is at heart of opposition by Anglo-Catholics

Church of England unity battle is imminent

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

First indications that a battle is about to be fought out in the Church of England over Christian unity are contained in the agenda for the General Synod's July meeting, published today.

Proposals leading towards unity with the Methodist Church and the United Reformed Church will be opposed by three of the official Anglican delegates to the official talks with the other churches.

Indications are that the opposition is from the Anglo-Catholic quarter, and that the issue of the ordination of women is at the heart of it.

All the Free Churches concerned have women ministers and the Church of England does not. Anglo-Catholics have led the opposition to the ordination of women in the Anglican priesthood, partly on doctrinal

grounds and partly because the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches do not ordain women.

Those reservations have been pressed publicly several times in the past few years, and the work of the Church's Council for Covenanting has had to operate under that cloud. Now it appears that the issue will be fought to a finish if not next month, then at whatever session of the Synod to which the item is deferred.

The council was set up by the Church of England, the Methodist and United Reformed churches and other smaller Free Church bodies to devise a first step on the way to full church unity.

It is about to publish its proposals for bringing all the separate ministries of the various churches into line with one another, which involves adding some element of episcopal ordination to those churches which do not have bishops.

In the eyes of Anglo-Catholics, ministers ordained without a bishop performing the necessary ritual are not to be considered members of the priesthood; the eyes of the Free Churches, however, any additional ordination as part of a unity scheme carries with it an unacceptable inference that a minister's orders are inadequate.

A compromise has been sought and the evidence suggests that it has not proved sufficient for the Anglo-Catholic party in the Church of England. The issue of women ministers complicates the matter: the Church of England so far has refused even to accept as priests those women ordained elsewhere in the Anglican Communion.

The General Synod in preparing its negotiating stance for the drafting of the covenant has taken considerable account of Anglo-Catholic feeling. However, the membership of the Synod has included enough Anglo-Catholic members to block moves to which they are strongly opposed.

The remainder of the July Synod agenda contains mostly "end-of-term" items that have been fully debated already but require some final touches. On the draft scheme for covenanting with other churches for unity, only a general debate is planned with no final decision.

The Synod authorities propose to have that item of business designated in such a way as to prevent the moving of motions that would settle the outcome, but that might be opposed.

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Doctors may sue over pay delay

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association threatened yesterday to sue any health authority which, through its computer staff, failed to pay its new salary rates for doctors from June 30.

Doctors were recently awarded increases of 32 per cent from April 1, 1980. The Department of Health and Social Security instructed regional health authorities to pay the increase to hospital staff from the end of June.

Three regional health authorities, the North Western, the West Midlands and the South East Thames, are unlikely to be able to pay the increases on time because of a go-slow by computer staff who are taking unofficial industrial action over a grading claim.

Mr Lowe, head of the BMA's hospitals division, said yesterday that if the increases were not paid on time, the authorities would be in breach of contract with 8,000 hospital doctors.

He said: "I wrote to the DHSS saying that we had heard about the difficulties in three regions and that we were very concerned that doctors were going to get their rises. We said that if computers could not be used to work out the increases, then alternative arrangements should be made."

The Department replied that there was nothing it could do except try to resolve the dispute as speedily as possible. It would be up to the regions to make what arrangements they could.

Mr Lowe said he was not satisfied with the response. "The authorities have a responsibility to pay the new rates. It is not something they can do about it is not good enough."

The association would take a test case to court on behalf of one of the doctors to ensure that the increases were paid. The planned action by computer staff was announced last week at the annual conference of the National and Local

Government Officers' Association in Eastbourne, but it did not receive official backing.

A spokesman for the DHSS said that the impact of any action by computer staff would not be known to some time. It is understood that in many parts of the country there are staff shortages that may cause difficulties in paying increases by the end of June, even where computer staff are working normally.

An official of the West Midlands Regional Health Authority said that although the authority knew that its computer staff would not process any wage increases, it could not make alternative arrangements because of the complexity of doctor's pay. It could only be worked out by computer.

Paramedical staff in the area, including radiographers, physiotherapists, and speech therapists, whose wage claim was agreed in April, were also being affected by the action, and had not yet received their increases.

BBC 1 drops live cover of Italy match

By Peter Davall

Viewers of BBC1 who had been promised live coverage from Naples of tomorrow's third place European Football Championship game between Italy and Czechoslovakia, will not see it.

Instead, they will see the Tommy Steele musical *Half a Sixpence*. Recorded highlights from the game will show at 12.15 am.

Mr Eric Cotton, Controller of the channel, said it was a difficult decision, but he believed the football fan has been well served this week. In view of the way the competition has progressed, this particular game does seem to warrant prime time on Saturday.

"We are passing up showing it and replacing it with a family feature film," he added. "The 'real event' of the championship, the final on Sunday night between Belgium and West Germany, would be transmitted live and in full, at 7.15 pm."

Asked to explain what Mr Cotton meant by "the way this competition has progressed" a BBC spokesman said he was probably referring to England's failure to reach the final.

Lobster rattling their missile

From Ronald F. Benbecula

Lobster fishing is a major industry on the Shetland Islands, and the Army's rocket launcher is a major threat to the industry.

Our position with fishing is a risk and fishing has had financial difficulties. Hector Stewart, the Shetland Lobster Association (SLA) secretary, said: "The SLA is concerned about the impact of the rocket launcher on the industry."

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Scottish court clears two of corruption

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh. Thomas Moore, a former Lord Provost of Dundee, and John Maxwell, a businessman, were cleared of corruption charges by the Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh today.

Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, sitting with Lord Cameron and Lord Kissen, ruled that the High Court jury in Edinburgh, who convicted them of corruption, were not entitled to do so because there was insufficient evidence before them to reach such a conclusion.

The court, however, rejected the appeal by James I. Stewart, a former Dundee councillor, against his conviction and sentence on corruption charges.

All three men were jailed for five years. Mr Stewart and Mr Moore were also banned from holding public office for seven years.

All three were convicted of corruptly soliciting and receiving gifts as a reward for Mr Stewart's and Mr Moore's using their power and influence on the council in the awarding of the £5 million Wellgate shopping development contract.

After the hearing Mr Moore said: "I squarely lay the blame for the position I was in until today on the media."

Man remanded after siege

John Lee, aged 22, was remanded to Lincoln prison until a week today by magistrates at Nottingham yesterday accused of attempted murder during a six-hour siege at a hotel for homeless men in Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham, last Tuesday.

Mr Lee, an unemployed labourer, whose address was given as Waterloo Crescent, is charged with attempting to murder Detective Constable Keith Whydale, aged 39, who was hit in the chin by a shotgun pellet.

Probation service split widens

From Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent Birmingham. Senior probation officers formed their own organization yesterday to fight against political extremism within the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) and safeguard their interests.

They will first seek reforms from within Napo, but increase the possibility of its breaking up by saying they will consider going their own way if their aims are not met.

The senior probation officers' moves come after a decision last week by deputy and assistant chief probation officers, who have also formed an association to seek their own pay negotiating rights.

Assistant chiefs and seniors, who are middle managers in the service, together make up about 17 per cent of Napo membership, an official said.

The new organization is to be known as the Association of Senior Probation Officers. After yesterday's meeting, held in Birmingham, its officers said that Napo's image was "everything". Its stance on the Grunwick issue and support within Napo for legalizing cannabis were quoted as examples of the way "political preferences had taken precedence over professional responsibility", as Mr Kenneth Howe, chairman of the new association and a former chairman of Napo put it.

Constitutional changes in Napo, the services' middle managers, say, deprive them of protection during pay negotiations.

Previously there was a right of veto for a grade not agreeing with its salary settlement. Disgruntled seniors and assistant chiefs say that, under the new constitution, the salary package goes to the executive committee for a decision by simple majority. "If you have an association where the majority are main-grade staff, they are also in the majority on the national level," they say.

In recent years, seniors add, Napo's policy has been to negotiate flat cash awards across the board, which have eroded differentials, undermined higher grades and salaries compared to those of other jobs and failed to protect them against inflation.

The plays, which were originally titled *Ditch the Bitch* and opens on Saturday, is being produced jointly financed by the Theatre Royal, Stratford, which received a £305,000 subsidy from the Arts Council last year, and the Royal Court Theatre.

It has already been described by a Conservative backbencher as a "savage attack" on the Tory Government and last night it became known that Mr St John-Stevens had informed those concerned that he strongly deplored a production of that kind by bodies which received public support.

He considers the production to be a "major breach of good taste and good public opinion" and has urged his colleagues to censor it, he does believe that such bodies should exercise self-censorship.

Some local authorities are planning to refuse permission for sixth-form pupils in maintained schools to transfer to independent schools under the assisted places scheme that the Government hopes to introduce in September next year.

The Department of Education and Science wrote to councils in April informing them that the Secretary of State had decided that "entry to assisted places at sixth-form level will only be possible where the admission is agreed by local authorities in accordance with arrangements agreed by the pupils' home local education authority".

In the early years of the scheme, entry would normally take place only at 11, 12 or 13, and local authority approval for transfer at those ages would not be required.

Under the Government's proposals, which have yet to be approved by Parliament, at least a free-fifth of the pupils entering assisted places must have spent the past two years or longer at a maintained school.

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ME NEWS



Photograph by Jonathan Player

rdens restored: In a blaze of and self-congratulation, the central Market building in Coventry opened yesterday by Sir Horace Roper of the Greater London Planning Reporter writes). peering strains of jazz and Mozart, longed the handsome halls and hose shops that were ready to

open their doors. Sir Horace described the building as "the pearl in London's Crown" and forecast that it would become as famous a tourist attraction as the Tower, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament. He posed in the company of the owner of a flower stall, Mr Joe Mitchell (above), who has worked in the area for about 30 years. An ox was roasted in the piazza.

Whitehall hinders reform, judge says

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The negative attitude of government departments was hindering the law reform work of the Law Commission, Sir Michael Kerr, the commission's chairman, said at Sheffield University last night. Sir Michael, a High Court judge, who was giving the Edward Brantley Memorial Lecture, also called for simplified legislative machinery for passing law reform Bills. He said that the Law Commission had had a good record for having its proposals enacted. "Unfortunately there are all too evident signs that this process may be slowing substantially," he said. Departments were primarily concerned with their day-to-day work and reluctant to devote time and resources to considering reforms of the law, he said. In addition, it was usually impossible to obtain departmental reaction to the com-

mission's views at an early enough stage. Generally, departments gave their attention only to the policy implications of the commission's proposals when it was too late for the commission to take them into account. Law reform was not a popular topic and it was inevitable that the commission sometimes met with varying degrees of passive resistance to its proposals by government departments. However, unless and until there was some change in the way the commission's proposals were examined and in the "negative attitude which is the predominant first reaction of departments, much of the commission's work is liable to result in wastage and frustration".

The difficulty of getting legislation on its proposals through Parliament was also causing concern, Sir Michael

said. The commission often had to rely on private members' Bills or on securing time during slack periods around the time of general elections. There was a special procedure for technical Bills, which could be passed by a joint committee of both Houses without debate on the floor of Parliament. There was a need for similar procedure to deal with law reform Bills to which there were no real policy objections. Sir Michael admitted that the Law Commission's attempts to codify areas of the law had failed. "The commission's experience so far has shown that codification is a concept which may be unattainable in this century."

Codification, bringing together all the statutes and the common law on a particular subject into one comprehensive code of rules, was one of the main tasks given to the Law

Commission when it was set up in 1965. Sir Michael said that legislation passed by Parliament was based on the premise that every statute should cover as far as possible every foreseeable situation. That was why Acts of Parliament were so detailed and complex. Codification, on the other hand, required formulating a series of general rules which were then left to the courts to work out in the particular circumstances of the cases before them. "Such codes would be totally alien to our traditional legislative practice," Sir Michael said. Sir Michael summarized the achievements of the Law Commission over the past 15 years as "a drop in the ocean". A statutory scheme for the systematic and continuous review of the law had been set up, but "we have not found the administrative and legislative solutions to make it effective".

Damages for author of book about Steve Biko

Mr Donald Woods, a South African journalist and the author of a book about the death in custody of Steve Biko, the black politician, was given a public apology yesterday over a newspaper's allegation that he had taken no interest in the welfare of Mr Biko's widow.

The High Court was told that a *Sunday Express* article had said that Mr Woods made a great deal of money from the sale of his book, which was published shortly after he and his family arrived in England in December, 1977, but had not replied to a request from Mr Biko for a share in the sale proceeds.

Mr David Eady, for Mr Woods, said Mrs Biko had made no such request. He added: "The article further suggested he had not even sent her a postcard. The implication was clearly that he had taken no interest in her welfare and had been generally hypocritical in his claim to friendship with Steve Biko and his family."

Mr Woods found the article, in July, 1978, "hurtful and offensive", counsel told Mr Justice Gwyer. It completely misrepresented the facts. Mr Woods had, since his arrival in England, made arrangements to assist Mrs Biko in several ways, despite communication difficulties.

He brought a libel action against *Express Newspapers* and Sir John Junor, editor of the *Sunday Express*, who had now agreed to withdraw the untrue allegations, apologize to Mr Woods and pay him suitable damages and his legal costs.

MPs want job security for homosexuals

By Lucy Hodges

An all-party group of MPs is to press the Government to amend the Employment Protection Act to make it unlawful to dismiss a person for being homosexual.

The move comes after the dismissal last year of Mr John Saunders from his job as maintenance handyman at a youth camp in Scotland, and the upholding of that decision by an industrial tribunal and, in April this year, by the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

Mr Saunders was dismissed because he is homosexual. His employers said: "At a camp accommodating large numbers of schoolchildren and teenagers it is totally unsuitable to employ any person with such tendencies".

Forty MPs have written to the National Council for Civil Liberties to support its campaign for a change in the law. Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said: "It is scandalous if the job security of a person should be threatened merely because of his private sexual orientation".

A meeting, chaired by Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, on Wednesday night was attended by 22 MPs who decided to press ministers for some government time in which to debate the issue in the House of Commons. The National Council for Civil Liberties has drafted a Bill and MPs hope it will be taken up as an amendment to the Employment Protection Act, 1978.

Section 58 of the Act makes it automatically unfair to dismiss people for belonging to a trade union or for taking part in trade union activities. The amendment could do the same for homosexuals.

MPs are particularly concerned because Mr Saunders was dismissed solely for his homosexuality and not for any impropriety. At the industrial tribunal hearing a psychiatrist gave evidence that Mr Saunders was not sexually attracted to children, and that homosexuals were no more likely to interfere with children than heterosexuals.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal nevertheless held that even if that was scientifically so the public did not believe it.

Labour group to fight cruise missiles decision

Opponents of nuclear weapons are now beginning to organize in Newbury, Berkshire, three days after the decision to site cruise missiles at Greenham Common air base.

The initiative comes from the local Labour Party, which is hoping to build up a broad-based campaign against the missiles, locally and nationally. Mrs Joan Ruddock, who was Labour's prospective parliamentary candidate for Newbury at the time of the local campaign against the American KC135 tankers at Greenham Common, said: "The cruise missiles place this part of England in the front line

Is give wives' interest priority

who faced eviction after their bank after their mortgage was working capital in the House of Lords ruled unanimously in favour of the women, who attributed substantial purchase of their an "overriding" which must take the claim by Glynn's Bank for orders on the property said it was the duty, if possible, law a meaning or the achievement

now recognized of a married woman's interest in the matrimonial home, he said. The Lords dismissed appeals by Williams & Glyn's against a ruling by Lord Denning in the Court of Appeal in March last year in favour of Mrs Brown, of the South Glaze, Bexley, Kent, and Mrs Boland, of Ridge Park, Purley, Surrey. A lawyer for the bank said there was possibly millions of pounds owing in similar cases. Banks and others who lent money on mortgage would now have to obtain the consent of everyone with an interest in the property, he said. Mr Geoffrey Naylor, head of marketing for Williams & Glyn's said later that the ruling would mean longer forms and more costly inquiries.

Professor John Adams, a member of the Law Society's land law committee, said: "One can welcome the decision as achieving justice for wives who have contributed."

"But it increases the burden of inquiries to be made on every occasion when money is lent on a house to a man or a woman who seems to be the sole owner. That owner may or may not be married. Indeed, even if he or she is not married, but a party has contributed to buying or improving the house, the new ruling may also apply."

An official of the Equal Opportunities Commission said: "We have always been concerned that a wife's interest in property should be safeguarded."

Law Report, page 17

er would not pay 86p so s made a criminal

correspondent, York id 12 was given a ord yesterday. her refused to pay would have kept

aged 41, took the test over a head- tant justice" which have left his son crying after a shop raid.

nd a friend were ng chocolate from School in North hich was deserted if-term break last it was stated at

returned to school Gilbert, their head- shed both of them ing. They were yd 86p each resti- d that no further be taken.

aid and the matter

was dropped. The father of the 12-year-old however, refused on the ground that Mr Gilbert had no right to take a cane to his son for something that happened out of school hours.

The magistrates yesterday fined the boy £5 and ordered him to pay the 86p restitution after he admitted entering the building as a trespasser and stealing 36 chocolate bars worth £2.34.

The Society of Teachers Opposed Physical Punishment (STOPP) have called for an inquiry by North Yorkshire Education authority into punishments employed at the school.

Mr Gilbert said: "Each parent is given a printed brochure explaining the school rules when their children begin here. It says under the heading of discipline: 'Any act of violence, vandalism or disobedience is punishable by a caning from the headmaster'."

Chilly reception for council's new wine cooler

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Councillors have ordered an expensive wine-cooling machine and another to make ice cubes at a time when council staff are losing their jobs under council economies, it was alleged yesterday.

Mr John McGuigan, Nottingham area official of the National Union of Public Employees said: "I do not mind councillors having reasonable comforts, but this is going too far. They are guzzling subsidized wine on the rates when the council catering service is going out to contract and workers are being sacked."

The machines have cost Nottinghamshire County Council £1,000. Mr McGuigan added: "They are already using a machine capable of producing enough ice to freeze the River Trent."

orn after death £12,500

id 17 months, who at months after his h in an accident, £12,250 damages Court yesterday for de father. ges were part of a rd to Mrs Janet, aged 26, of Whit-Basilton, Essex, the baby Ian and Mr Paul Geoffrey Benson died in age of 21 while end works in Green-nt. He was killed hock. Pain awarded Mrs ages against Eliza, of Arlesey, Bed-er, late husband, who had admitted the accident.

Obscene telephone calls end radio's swap programme

By Martin Huckerby

The days of Londoners being able to telephone commercial radio station and offer over the air to swap an unwanted pram for a child's tricycle, or an electric drill for a record player, have gone because their announcements have brought obscene telephone calls as well as genuine replies.

Capital Radio's Swap Shop has been a regular Thursday morning presentation since the station opened in 1973: listeners mainly housewives, telephone the station offering to swap their unwanted household goods and other items. They give their telephone numbers so anyone interested in a swap can make contact with them.

But Michael Aspel explained on the air yesterday that they are also subjected to calls from people wanting to cause distress. "I mean pervers," he said.

Capital said that it had warned people wanting to participate that such calls could be a danger, but it had believed unpleasant calls were only isolated cases.

Last week Simon Booker, the producer, decided to ask everyone who went on air to let us know if they received such calls. Every one of last week's callers received such a call, so we decided the programme could not continue. We really cannot expose listeners to such nasty calls."

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esly Correspondent

smoulders beneath in all institutions, Hepworth, principal ker at Rampton aid yesterday. It be counteracted aff recognized that, British Association 'orkers' conference on services for normal offenders.

orth said he was speaking before the

review and investigation of allegations of brutality at Rampton was complete because it enabled him to talk about the social dangers of any institution, not just his own.

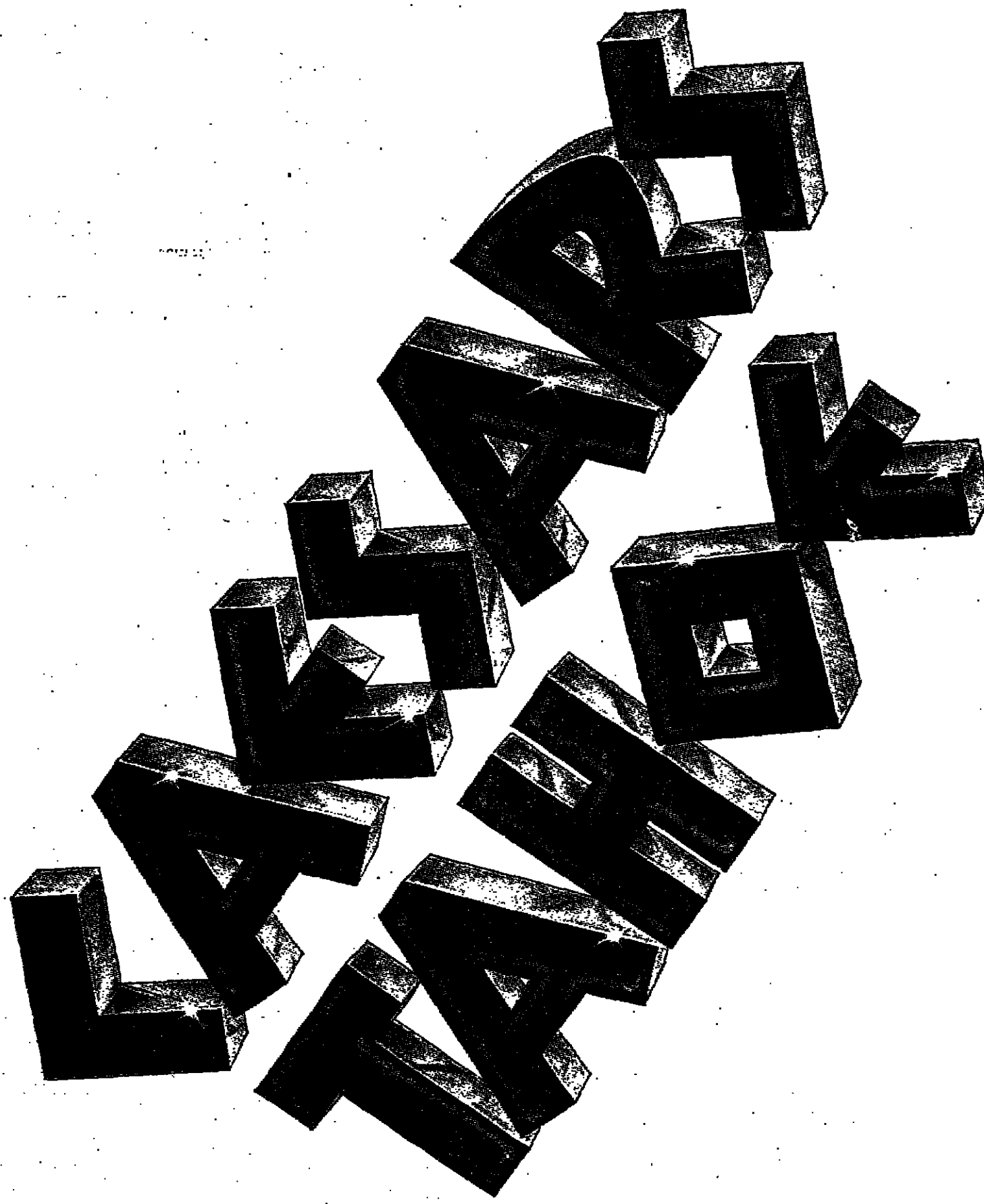
The allegations were made in a Yorkshire Television documentary, which was shown to delegates to the conference last night. One of the patients in the film was released two weeks ago. Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of Mind, told the conference, but no place had been found for her.

Mr Hepworth told the conference that when he had been asked what his department had

been doing in the light of the film, his immediate response had been that hospital social workers should not be expected to creep about the wards trying to catch other members of staff bearing up the patients.

"The first preventive measure would seem to be to acknowledge the serious danger of brutality in an institution, and to be consciously looking out for it."

Mr Gostin earlier said there was a "monstrous body-swapping" exercise which resulted in patients not needing secure conditions being sent to special hospitals.



Caesars Tahoe, Lake Tahoe, Nevada.
The newest realm in Caesars World.
With 446 luxurious rooms. A dazzling casino.
The spectacular scenery of the Sierra Nevada.
And, all the elegance and excitement you'd expect from a
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THE NEWEST REALM IN CAESARS WORLD.

If your car had done 107,000, would you sell it to a friend?

It takes either guts or confidence.

For Mr. Walker of Burnley, Lancs, it was nothing but the latter.

After all, it was no ordinary car he was selling.

It was a Volkswagen Golf. Still going strong well past 107,000 miles.

Of course, there had been new front brake pads at 30,000; new choke at 40,450; a couple of brake cables at 58,900 and 87,900, and a new alternator at 78,520.

And the clutch and bearing did decide to call it a day at 95,590.

All in all though, Mr. Walker reckoned that replacement parts and regular servicing set him back less than 1/2p per mile.

Running costs like these impressed not only our Mr. Walker, but also a friend of his, Mr. Hurst.

So much so that he bought the car.

So what's Mr. Walker driving around in now?

We'll give you one guess.



Golf 

WEST EUROPE

Lorry drivers of Europe unite to counter violence of French farmers against Spaniards

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 19

The road chaos along the Franco-Spanish border became worse this afternoon as French and other European lorry drivers set up their own road blocks in sympathy with their Spanish colleagues, who had been forced to move their vehicles by Spanish police.

The Spanish drivers have been blocking the main highway and motorway between the two countries since the Mediterranean sea-board in protest at the hijacking and burning of nine Spanish lorries laden with vegetables in France on Monday. Since the beginning of the year more than 350 Spanish lorries have been stopped by angry French farmers.

During the afternoon Spanish police managed to clear the lorries blocking La Catalane motorway, but motorists were able to get through found their way had been blocked again by drivers of other European nationalities.

This morning, French drivers had formed a block round the market in Perpignan, a second day running in order to stop the farmers bringing their goods in for sale. The French drivers are outraged by reports of the violent way in which their Spanish colleagues appear to have been treated by the French farmers.

According to some reports, the farmers locked the drivers in the cabins of their lorries

when they were set on fire, and although they all escaped, one driver is now said to be suffering from severe eye damage from the chemicals in the fire extinguisher he tried to use to put the fire out.

The road blocks have caused a huge traffic jam of some 4,000 vehicles on the French side, and today some loads of fish and meat had to be destroyed as they had begun to rot under the hot sun. The town of Le Perthus is completely blocked and the shops are running out of food. The International Red Cross has been asked to stand by to bring in extra supplies.

M. Pierre Mehaiegnie, the French Minister of Agriculture, said in Paris this afternoon that the Government would do everything possible to support French fruit and vegetable growers, whose concern over the loss of their markets in cheaper Spanish produce lies at the root of the problem.

Spanish protest: A plenary session of the Spanish Senate passed a motion today urging that the Spanish Government should protest against "the aggressiveness which is not duly counteracted by the action of the forces of security in the neighbouring country" (Harry Debouille writes from Madrid).

Meanwhile, armed police escorted convoys of French and Spanish lorries across the

border at the western end of the frontier as Spanish lorry drivers continued to block the border at the eastern end of the frontier.

The number of Spanish lorries parked on roads near the border point of La Junquera, on the Spanish side, increased to almost 2,000 today, despite clashes last night between lorry drivers and police in the course of which lorries were removed from the no man's land between the two customs points.

Protesting Spanish lorry drivers parked their vehicles along the main road just south of the customs post and continued to bar the way to everyone heading south in vehicles with French licence plates. Northbound cars, however, were allowed through the lorry drivers' gauntlet.

The border blockade has caused serious damage to the tourist industry along the Costa Brava in north-eastern Spain, where hotels reported numerous cancellations and beaches remained almost empty despite the sunny weather.

The Spanish Government's concern was illustrated by an announcement that the Cabinet will take up the matter tomorrow at its regular meeting and that the Government intends to adopt whatever measures are necessary to restore order and normal traffic.

Greek plan to restore equilibrium in Aegean

From Mario Madsen
Athens, June 19

The Greek Government indicated today that an American guarantee of the inviolability of the Greek frontier could solve a difficult problem—that of bolstering Turkey's military strength without arousing Greek objections that this will upset the balance of power in the Aegean.

Greece has already lodged vigorous protests in Bonn over West Germany's decision to grant Turkey special military assistance of DM600m (£146m) which upsets the traditional ratio of considering that Greece will get only DM60m.

At the same time, the Greek Government is considering how the recent American-Turkish bases agreement is likely to affect the military equilibrium between Greece and Turkey in view of the large-scale aid it promises Turkey. The United States is pledged to maintain a 10 to 7 ratio in military assistance to the two countries.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, said today that Greece had no objection to any help being given to Turkey to rescue her economy. "In fact," he stated, "we do not want to see the equilibrium of power in the Aegean should be disturbed, because this would not further the fair and just settlement of our bilateral differences with Turkey."

There was no other way of ensuring the balance of power in the Aegean? Mr Mitsotakis was asked. Could, for instance, a Western guarantee on Greece's frontiers be an alternative?

"The problem of the balance of power becomes less acute if we can solve the question of Greece's military reintegration into Nato," he replied. "The same goes if a guarantee were given for the Greek frontiers, by instance, by the United States."

But he said that if he had spoken two days ago as he had done today, the emotion provoked by the ill-starred junior minister would have been less violent and would have subsided more rapidly.

The incident has been revealing. First of all, civil peace in our country is still fragile, he said. What M. Giscard d'Estaing had described as the Franco-French war was always liable to break out, even over an historic event like the 1940 armistice or the Algerian war.

Secondly, it would be a good thing for any member of the Government to bear this in mind before getting himself in an equivocal situation," M. Messier said.

M. Claude Labbe, chairman of the Gaullist Parliamentary Party, said in a speech today: "We obtained satisfaction. We are satisfied because the Prime Minister himself came to answer."

OVERSEAS



M. Paul Dijoud (left), French Secretary of State for Overseas Departments, and Mr Peter Blaken, Secretary of the Foreign Office, at their meeting in Paris yesterday to discuss the New Hebrides troubles.

New Hebrides may ask Britain to quell revolt

From Denis Reinhardt
Port Vila, Friday morning

The New Hebrides Government is poised again to make an official request for British military intervention in the secessionist-controlled island of Espiritu Santo. Mr Sola Molisa, a government envoy, returned to Port Vila last night after getting a disappointing response to his proposals for a peaceful settlement.

After a day-long exchange, Mr Georges Krenschmidt, a rebel spokesman, described his visit as "unpleasant" because "we have proved that Santo can be governed by itself."

Mr Molisa met Mr Alfred Malilu, Vice-President of the rebels' provisional Government

of Vemarans, and one of his ministers, Mr Timothy Wells. A francophone minority party leader, Mr Denis Pélissier, also took part in the discussions which the rebel leader, Mr Jimmy Stevens, did not attend, although on at least one occasion Mr Malilu withdrew for consultations with him.

There was a sidesman deadlock on the question of a return to central Government authority in exchange for which the Port Vila Government of Father Walter Lini would lift the blockade on all communications, connecting flights and shipping movements.

Yesterday's talks were supervised by the deputies of the British and French Residents,

who took an active, and usually coordinated approach in an attempt to secure a settlement. Despite this setback, a British Residency official told The Times that an attempt would be made to negotiate a settlement rather than use the Marines flown from Britain last weekend.

However, the possibility of a renewed request to Britain for military action to quell the rebellion was raised at an extraordinary session of the New Hebrides Cabinet, briefed by the Secretary General of the ruling Vanuatu Party, Mr Barak Sopa, told The Times: "I don't see Ministers getting weaker now. They'll probably get tougher."

The Deputy Chief said the Government was not to run the risk of seeing a state of emergency declared. Father Lini has public attacks on the President, and the press has been asked to dismiss a dossier prepared detailing Mr Stevens' actions of Mr Stevens. Mr Molisa's visit to Santo was the first off-ramp between the Go and the rebels since on May 28.

Euro-MPs likely to pass budget

From David Wood
Strasbourg, June 19

Already six months late, the EEC budget for 1980 now looks like being passed in one special session of the European Parliament to be held in Luxembourg next week, especially if the Council of Finance Ministers makes at least one more token gesture to bolster MEPs' self-esteem.

When the main party groups heard reports today from members of the budget committee's negotiating team there were some parliamentarians who wanted to prolong the battle begun last December when the Parliament rejected the proposed 1980 budget. But the next judges say there is a majority to accept the council's new budget, if the Council has the political sensitivity to accept some modifications.

Part of the tactics of group leaders is to turn a retreat into some sort of victory. After all, the Council has offered only 240m units of account more than in the budget rejected six months ago.

Of the 87 lines in the budget disputed by Parliament last December, only 13 have been amended in this week's document. The Commission's revised budget of February to meet parliament's objections has been ignored by the Council.

But Parliament's stand on its budgetary powers for six months may be fairly presented as having influenced the Council, as will probably be evident in the 1981 budget now being drafted.

Parliament's main objective is to contain Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) spending and switch resources to the so-called non-obligatory part of the budget covering regional and social expenditure.

There are factors strongly pressing the Parliament to settle its budget differences with the Council quickly. The Community will soon run out of money. The German and French elections, with big farm votes, approach. British Conservatives, after Mrs Thatcher's campaign for budgetary justice, want to show goodwill and consolidate. The Socialist group knows it cannot command a majority in the house.

Amendments will begin to flow at group meetings and budget committee meetings next week to prepare for the Luxembourg plenary session. The Council of Ministers, who are custodians of the budget, will make a political mistake if they dismiss all the amendments on July.

They will find themselves again involved in the same stalling concentration procedure and committed to yet another Parliamentary budget session in July.

Optimistically, the Luxembourg budget session has been arranged to run through Thursday until midday on Friday. That timetable will be impossible to keep if there are many amendments or if there is a backbench filibuster.

But Friday meetings of the European Parliament have their own psychology—by noon every politician wants to be home—budget, budget or no budget.

On line of criticism directed against the finance ministers appeared clearly in the first joint statement ever formally issued by the second and third largest groups in the parliament, the Christian Democrats and the Conservatives representing 40 per cent of MEPs. "Tonight they joined forces to protest that cuts in the proposed 1980 budgetary appropriations for energy breached the Venice declaration on energy policy. They appealed for the Western leaders meeting in Venice this weekend to give energy priority in the budget," the report approved today by the Parliament's transport committee illustrates why MEPs want EEC money to be switched from farm surpluses. It calls on the Commission to help in financing the most advanced railway technologies

Gaullists calmed down by Barre statement

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 19

The crisis between the Government and the Gaullist RPR party has subsided as suddenly as it arose. It was caused by the presence of a junior minister at a ceremony in Toulon on Sunday commemorating 40 years of French presence in Algeria. A reference to the would-be assassins of General de Gaulle was cheered and compounded by President Giscard d'Estaing's decision to later revoke a statement that the Gaullists' breach of his Gaullist colleagues to defend the honour of their movement or its head when they are impugned, expressed satisfaction with M. Barre's assurances.

But he said that if he had spoken two days ago as he had done today, the emotion provoked by the ill-starred junior minister would have been less violent and would have subsided more rapidly.

The incident has been revealing. First of all, civil peace in our country is still fragile, he said. What M. Giscard d'Estaing had described as the Franco-French war was always liable to break out, even over an historic event like the 1940 armistice or the Algerian war.

Secondly, it would be a good thing for any member of the Government to bear this in mind before getting himself in an equivocal situation," M. Messier said.

M. Claude Labbe, chairman of the Gaullist Parliamentary Party, said in a speech today: "We obtained satisfaction. We are satisfied because the Prime Minister himself came to answer."

But I shall never agree to justify or allow a member of Government to justify the

acts of those who in the past deliberately rose up in arms against and against his head." This was generally regarded as a sharp, if indirect, rebuke to the junior minister concerned.

M. Pierre Messier, the former Gaullist Prime Minister, who is often sent into the breach by his Gaullist colleagues to defend the honour of their movement or its head when they are impugned, expressed satisfaction with M. Barre's assurances.

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Portuguese confident of EEC membership in 1983

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 19

Portugal is confident that it will enter the EEC in the first half of 1983, Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, said here today after talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission.

Speaking towards the end of a tour of EEC capitals, Dr Sa Carneiro said he had found support for his timetable in London, Copenhagen, Bonn, the Hague and Luxembourg. "From what I know at present, I see no reason to be worried," he added.

It would be wrong, Dr Sa Carneiro said, to "overestimate" the recent speech by President Giscard d'Estaing in which the French President appeared to suggest that further enlargement of the EEC should be delayed until the Community had completed the internal restructuring made necessary by the entry of Britain.

Noting that President Giscard d'Estaing's views had not been endorsed by other member states at their summit meeting last week in Venice, Dr Sa Carneiro said he saw "no reason to delay the (enlargement) negotiations" while this restructuring process was going on.

The planned reform of the EEC budget system and the common agricultural policy was due to be completed by 1983,

he pointed out, and Portugal would be kept informed of any resulting changes in EC rules.

In the event—an unlikely one in Dr Sa Carneiro's view—that these changes led to Portugal's having to make "an excessive financial contribution" then Portugal would be obliged to rethink its position. But he did not see the envisaged reforms creating any difficulties.

In a communiqué issued after the Portuguese Prime Minister's talks with Mr Jenkins and other commissioners, the two sides affirmed their determination to begin substantive negotiations in the autumn in the belief that it should be possible to conclude them in the course of 1981 and enable Portugal to join the Community in 1983.

Although Portugal applied to join in March 1977 and entry negotiations were formally opened in October 1978, the two sides have not yet got beyond the stage of identifying the main problems.

The EEC's intention, reaffirmed today by Mr Jenkins (though, of course, he cannot commit member states), is that an overall survey of the problems posed by both the Portuguese and Spanish membership applications should be completed by the end of the summer.

This would then open the way for detailed negotiation of accession treaties to begin in the autumn.

Bribe claim by man in Saudi death inquiry

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 19

The wide gap between European and Israeli attitudes towards the Middle East crisis was sharply illustrated today when all seven accredited EEC ambassadors were summoned to Israel's Foreign Ministry to be admonished for the contents of the recent Venice declaration.

Although efforts were made to keep the exchanges secret, they are believed to have strained even further relations between Israel and Europe. Most ambassadors emphasised that the Israeli Government's bitter condemnation failed to take account of the essential moderation of the Venice statement.

Mr Josef Ciechanover, director-general of the Foreign Ministry, conveyed formally to each ambassador the Government's unanimous condemnation, described as a surrender to "totalitarian blackmail" comparable with Munich. The

Government also referred to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Arab SS.

A number of EEC governments were angered and offended by Mr Menachem Begin's recent claim that all European countries, except Denmark, were guilty of collaboration with the Nazis. This was also thought to have been a source of reference are widened.

Political speculation is growing that Israel will refuse to cooperate with any European fact-finding mission to the Middle East unless its terms of reference are widened.

Saudi view: Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, today described the Venice declaration as an important basic step, but it did not fulfil his hopes and expectations" (Patricia Clough writes from Bonn). Saudi Arabia had hoped for a "more concrete attitude" towards jurisdiction over Jerusalem and the PLO's role as representative of the Palestinian people.

Reality is more prosaic. There are some German-speaking soldiers in Kabul, but they are Soviet troops from the Volga German area of the Soviet Union. There are still Indian troops in Afghanistan—they can be withdrawn because of the risk of a massacre of the rural population.

Aware of such sensitivities, Kabul television regularly tells its viewers that "military training manoeuvres" are taking place round the city—supposed to account for vibrations of Soviet tanks in the mountains near the city.

Afghan officials pretend to ignore any killings, saying that only a "limited" number of Soviet troops entered Afghanistan to help the Government fight the "Khalis" (the Soviet name for the Mujahideen).

It is bad here and I am sick," he said. "We want to help, but we are not allowed to. The Soviet Union will not let us. And the raised us as if building a revolver, pretended to fire."

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Israel lectures envoys of EEC on Venice document

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Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Hopes of solidarity Venice

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

From the British view the best thing to emerge from next week's summit in Venice for the Western world is a steady stream of recent misunderstandings between Washington, London and a demand of solidarity is over would be welcomed.

Foreign policy, with on the next stage in terms of response to the "invasion" of Afghanistan likely to dominate the summit, notwithstanding seven nations' come economic issues.

The British judgement of Afghanistan is a western effort has not all been in fact it is quite successful in respects.

For one thing, the S. mains on the front page after day. The Soviet has not been forgotten rush of other events, pined after the Russian rolled into Czechoslovakia.

For another, international opinion, especially in the Third World, remains committed to a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan decision by the Islamic ministers' conference to a three-man committee explore what could be done to bring about a settlement even if the delegation move Moscow.

Mr M. Shahi, Pa Foreign Minister, who member of the Islamic committee, had a long talk Lord Carrington, the Secretary of State, about the possibility of a "three-man committee explore what could be done to bring about a settlement even if the delegation move Moscow."

There has also been among non-aligned countries reviving their role in national diplomacy, and the attempt by Yugoslavia to take a lead seems to have been blocked by Cuban support for Moscow (Havana's support is somewhat on question). The possibility of a conference on Afghanistan (like an Indo-China) on the surface at the United Nations.

In sum, the press being maintained on a quiet apart from the public campaign, again without its success, to cover the Olympic Games.

Leading articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

Leadership articles, p. 1

ARTS

review
clude to a decade

atcher's First

th Stephenson

Thatcher would never have evolved. The party establishment would never willingly have added a cross to a magic circle.

Stephenson claims in his final sentence that she will need to create a coalition of her own if the Thatcher experiment is to last. Is there a "Thatcher experiment" and, if so, what is it? And, what is the point, will it last? But Mrs Thatcher is barely a "Thatcherite" at all. That label more properly belongs to the leader writers like the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr Nigel Lawson, and the late Mr Patrick Huxter. Mrs Thatcher took her economics from Mr Friedman and his followers, but her politics remain very much her own.

Stephenson makes much of Mrs Thatcher's "inconsistencies". She believes in the market, but she did intervene to delay a rise in mortgage rates. She believes in making propaganda against the Soviet Union, but would cut the external services of the BBC. She believes herself to possess, in the words of a very senior colleague, "a hot line to the British people", but she is curiously reluctant to appear on television, a medium that she dislikes intensely. She can be short with her colleagues (the "wets"), but kind to those who have offended her. She can drive people to distraction, but never forgets to open the line that leads to her, as one elderly MP was heard to remark, having a woman leader is like being at home all day.

The characteristic of "Thatcherism" is, in fact, foreign to the more traditional Conservative. It is, of course the old debate between those who would invigorate and those who would heal; and the failures of the recent past, real and imagined, have given encouragement to those who take a protestant view of society. It is not for nothing that the Prime Minister hails from Cromwell's country.

The successes of the Government have been—Mrs Stephenson acknowledges—few, where so far at least the need for retrenchment has not prevented a modest degree of rearmament; and, more particularly, foreign affairs. The substitution of Mugabe's Rhodesia for a necessary iron for which Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carington can claim equal credit. The battles over Britain's contribution to the EEC were, at a popular level, a success that owed as much to the wisdom of Schmidt and Giscard as it did to the determination of Mrs Thatcher. But they were a failure at the political level, for the row contributed to the popular disenchantment with Europe, and distracted the Community from more important concerns.

As expected it is with economic policy that Mrs Stephenson principally concerns herself; and he charts the route and rallies of monetarism in a way which does not hide an engaging scepticism for that foreign nostrum. For the author (time runs out in May, but he tells what we will see is not a "U turn", but a series of accommodations to reality announced but unadmitted. Mrs Thatcher's second year will be more interesting than her first and I too am tempted to chart it. We are at the start of a decade of Tory rule at the end of which Mrs Thatcher will be seen to have been a Prime Minister very much in the Conservative tradition.

Julian Critchley

Peter O'Toole as Old Vic's next Macbeth

The Old Vic company will open its 1981 season on September 1 with Peter O'Toole returning to the English stage to take the title role in *Macbeth*, in a new production directed by Bryan Forbes, whose work is more commonly known as cinema. O'Toole will play Lady Macbeth and Brian Blessed will be Banquo.

This will be followed by *Laurel and Gervasio*, by Gordon Honeycombe, which is based on a radio production for the BBC.

Timothy West will appear as Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*, with Maureen O'Brien as Portia, and then the Haymarket Theatre's *The Importance of Being Earnest* in its original four-act version.

The present Peter O'Toole will then present Peter O'Toole's *Laurel and Gervasio*, celebrating the centenary of the re-opening of the Old Vic by Emma Cons. After a revival at Christmas of *Toad of Toad Hall*, there will be new productions of *Vanessa* and Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*. There will also be another Shakespearean production, probably *Measure for Measure*.

French farce about a lugubrious loser

Courage Fuyons (AA)
Curzon

Journeys from Berlin/1971 (X)
ICA Cinema

A Touch of Zen (AA)
Gate Two

You would think that the French would have grown tired of light, romantic comedies. But they steam on, as essential to the French film industry as the western used to be in Hollywood. Every permutation on love has been tried—true, mistaken, unrequited and happily ever after—and the French filmmakers can always find a new twist.

France has a successful and productive film industry, an example to the British, yet for all the charm and appeal of their films and despite their closeness to us, we see very few French pictures on this side of the Channel. Even films by those who used to provide art house filmmakers with their staple diet a few years ago—Truffaut, Chabrol, Godard, Resnais—must wait for a sudden break in the unrelieved procession of poor American films which clog our cinemas.

With such a scarcity of French fare, *Courage Fuyons* is a most surprising choice for release. It is amusing enough, not demanding, nor too whimsical. But of all the French films available, it must be one of the most ordinary and most derivative, poking mild fun at its sources.

At the beginning it looks as if it might develop into a full-scale satire on the autobiographical indulgence of François Truffaut's films, particularly the Antoine Doinel cycle. The hero is a lugubrious loser, played with an appropriately long face by Jean Rochefort, one of France's best liked and accomplished comic actors. His bold but painful piano-playing bids a lack of confidence, much as Charles Aznavour suffered in Truffaut's second feature, *Tirez sur le Pianiste*.

A short recapping sequence tells of his dark journey into marriage, including an unsuccessful period of national service, as in Truffaut's *Baisers Volés*, and his coming to rest as a Parisian pharmacist, clinging to his possessions during the troubles of 1968. Accidentally cobble-thrown one evening, he decides to leave his wife and children and join the revolution. There, among the squatters, he finds a love with a beautiful singer, the inviting but icy Catherine Deneuve.

The affair leads to a coming



Jean Rochefort takes a back-seat ride with fate

to terms with his cowardice and enforced displays of masculinity to fight off a viciously jealous lover and a psychotic husband. His voyage of self-discovery is troubled by a threatening yellow car, a man with leather gloves and other all-purpose symbols which the French introduce naturally and which the British view with discomfort. The closing moral is that towards can win the most beautiful women if they are only prepared to compromise.

Anxious to please, *Courage Fuyons* attempts every trick to keep up the pace essential to a senseless farce. The director, Yves Robert, is so concerned to keep the central plot running at the right speed that he does not have time to develop the more humorous characters, most notably the hero's mean brother, an inept television news reader (Michel Aumont), who buys plastic geraniums for his father's grave, steps a boy scout innocently collecting for charity and asks for separate bills when he takes his wife to lunch.

Political theory, the ethics of

psychoanalysis, the inspiration of urban terrorism and similar matters are not the usual concern of a feature film. Conventional documentary makers do not attempt such subjects. They prefer to observe and record specific events, leaving discussion and morality to others. When commentary mixes with documentary, the result is usually propaganda.

It is probably necessary, then, when such weighty topics are made the central preoccupation of a film, that the standard techniques of documentary film-making should be ignored. New ground demands new methods. Yvonne Rainer's fourth feature is *Journeys from Berlin/1971*, made for among others, the British Film Institute. Production Board. The subject is the theory of revolution and the driving force of revolutionaries and Ms. Rainer uses her own vocabulary.

There are four main elements in the film: a written statement of facts about the introduction of laws against terrorism in West Germany and the history of the Baader-

Meinhof group; a series of spoken extracts from the work of revolutionaries and political philosophers read by unseen people; a staged psychoanalysis session in the Whitechapel Art Gallery; and a succession of disparate and apparently unconnected visual images, such as aerial views of Stonehenge and the Berlin Wall.

The result is confusion. Even armed with the clutter of political and sociological jargon which might help to make sense of Mr Rainer's argument, the logic is impossible to follow. The level of dense philosophical argument which she wishes to open up demands a clearer and more rigid structure.

Indeed, it is questionable whether such an argument, which depends so much on the meaning and interpretation of texts, can be conducted on film. Such thought needs the facility for looking back, referring for meaning and conducting detailed inquiries which only words on paper can competently provide.

The main fault of a film like this is the merits of her case, it is

Ms Rainer's is that, whatever impossible for a viewer in a single session, without backing of documents or quoted sources, to guess the difference between a plausible, complicated argument which deserves a reply and the insignificant muddle which it appears to be. Even worse, perhaps, is that discussion of her film must first confront the method of her message rather than what she is trying to say.

A *Touch of Zen*, which returns to the West End after four years, is a rib-gracking, hand-slapping, neck-chopping wide-screen display of martial arts, filmed in Taiwan by the acknowledged master of such noisy and colourful mumbo-jumbo, King Hu. The first time I saw this film, the projectionist showed the second half first by mistake, providing a welcome level of irony during the first half which the blood-thirsty story of power games in Northern China during the Ming dynasty otherwise lacks.

Nicholas Wapshott

Success in spite of the jinx

Llandaff Festival
Llandaff Cathedral

Kenneth Loveland

Llandaff Festival Llandaff Cathedral Kenneth Loveland

There seemed to be a jinx on this year's Llandaff Festival. The economic climate in South Wales is not exactly propitious for a festival which has had to raise prices. The big catch was to have been Lazarus, who has never played in Wales, but shortly before the festival opened it was announced that he would not be coming.

A two-night climax was planned involving conductors on home territory, Norman del Mar in Elgar, Paavo Berglund in Sibelius. But Berglund's orchestra was to be the BBC Welsh Symphony, and their presence looked doubtful in the present strike. Though del Mar's orchestra, the Philharmonia, was safely on parade, most of the platform lighting failed as the Elgar Symphony No. 2 began to sound out. The weather, usually kind to Llandaff, was mostly horrid.

Yet Llandaff has had few better festivals. The cathedral was sold out most nights. The Welsh Arts Council's commitment this year is nearly £200,000, and have declared their intention of fulfilling their annual round of Welsh festival dates providing they are not broadcast. Their report with Berglund in the Sibelius Symphony No. 2 was instructive, ending the festival in a triumphant blaze of D major.

Deepening cathedral shadows were no obstacle to a Philharmonia on top form. Indeed, they matched del Mar's approach, which is to see Elgar's second symphony as an epic twilight. A passionate one, too, as witness the intensely personal expression of the *larghetto*. But the key to del Mar's reading is the usually sparing *diminuendo* at the close, the backward glance at the earlier opulence allowed to flower long enough to emphasize that this is farewell to an era, not just a monarch.

Other highlights were Colin Currie's poetic playing of the Walton cello concerto and Henrik Szervan's of Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*. Though the Llandaff Cathedral Choral Society under Michael Smith threw themselves, sometimes almost literally, into their committed share of David Panchav's *African Serenade*, any chance that the work might be taken seriously was negated by the composer's antic-ridden introductory talk.

Television

Uncle Sam's Backyard
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Mr Bernard Falk is a roly-poly, amiable Liverpudlian, with the Square's seemingly god-given gift of being able to add-up an overblown or "high-falootin'" occasion or person with a simple gesture. In the first of BBC's new four-part series, *Uncle Sam's Backyard*, last night it was a building of Faulk used his Liverpool birthright on. Or rather, a whole village, a preposterous mock-sixteenth-century village erected in the hills of the Dominican Republic by Galt Western to trap the tourists. The village is a cross between Disneyland and a Hollywood set of the 1930s. While background music played the scene from Clint Eastwood's *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*, Bernard Falk, giant cigar in his Bunsenburner face, scratched a match on a mock conquistador wall and lit up. He could not dislike Bernard Falk after that.

But there was something wrong with *The Dominican Republic*—the company country. This was a film about neo-imperialism, about Galt Western's first film, *Grease*—moving into the Caribbean island Republic and taking over. G & W as the company styles itself, owns one-

teenth of the arable land, a third of the sugar production, and has its own tax-free seaport plus the major part of the island's important dollar-earning tourist trade. The Dominican Republic was, the film said, two Presidents: one elected by the people, the other elected by G & W's shareholders. There are company towns, this was a company country.

All this Mr Falk brought out in his interview with Charles G. Bluthorn, president of G & W. Was probing, although Falk could get nothing but platitudes about the American way of life (and business) out of Mr Bluthorn. Mr Bluthorn, an Austrian refugee from the Nazis, who arrived penniless in America and became a billionaire, was like a figure cut of a farce. Indeed, in fiction, Mr Bluthorn would not be believed. But what was wrong with the film? The trouble was there was no indignation in Bernard Falk's report. It is all right to be amused by the talk of Billionaire Bluthorn, but that is not enough. The question demanded anger and Bernard Falk is too amiable to produce it. Perhaps he should not be blamed for failing to create a sugar cane version of *The Grapes of Wrath*, or for being so firm that Galt Western's *Grease*—moving into the Caribbean island Republic and taking over. G & W as the company styles itself, owns one-

Swim
BBC2

Michael Church

Nine in the morning is a sacred hour at my local baths. Suburban citizens, like the unemployed, students, sometimes a professor, plough up and down in the smooth green silence; communication, if any, is polite but monosyllabic.

One day recently the professor was jubilant: he could swim front crawl at last. The secret was a simple one involving the angle at which you breathe: he had learnt it the night before by watching a programme called *Swim*. Had I watched it? No. So next week I did, and in turn learnt something to my advantage. In backstroke the arms should bend at the elbow when pressing the body through the water. Nice to know and nice to see, first wrong then right, full speed and slow motion, through an underwater window. Tuning in again, I saw a near little lesson in springboard diving, in which teenage girls performed with knife-like precision and a singular bash was made of it by a gallant male in his greying forties.

This week's instalments have dealt with fitness regimes and the prevention of drowning. Drowning men are dangerous. As the presenter quickly put it, "One drowning is better than two". We have learnt how to turn our trousers into life-belts, and have been swiftly through the Methods of Rescue, including a new one by which the sturdy rescuer tows two inert bodies by their hair.

Now *Swim* has swum off. If, like its forerunner's *Canoe* and *Play Tennis*, a popular series is repeated at breakfast time in the school holidays it will doubtless attract enormous viewing figures and that may be said: swimming may be the healthiest sport and baths our most valuable local amenities, but baths are expensive to run, and cost-conscious local authorities are casting ominous glances in their direction. (Has your local bath seemed cold lately? If it has, somebody's been saving hundreds of pounds.)

Incidentally, what a fine educational institution the BBC still is. Take Wednesday's *Swim*, followed by a jewel of a lecture on Bonnard, his lady and her bath, followed by Dame Alicia Markova, giving waterless swimming instruction.

The Other Side of the Swamp
Phoenix

Ned Chaillet

The rescue of the Phoenix Theatre is well under way with a sprightly revival of Royce Ryton's *The Other Side of the Swamp*. While a desperate effort is being made to save the neighbouring theatre in Hampstead, Charing Cross Road, the Astoria, which was only recently adapted for plays and is barely suitable for any piece of theatre short of a stage version of 2001, the lovely Phoenix has been struggling in search of plays which could keep it alive.

That seems the proper way to go about it, and Mr Ryton's play, which has previously enjoyed a run at the King's Head and at Pentameters in Hampstead, has so much going for it in the way of wit, honest emotion and straightforward sentiment that it seems a shame that it has come in with a very limited run.

It had a reputation as an outspoken celebration of homosexuality that the theatre was rather misleading. It is about a homosexual couple, and it is about love, but, more importantly, about those accidents of upbringing that lead to loving relationships with the most unlikely partners.

Mr Ryton would seem to have had a model in mind for the story when he wrote it. The relationship of Joe Orton with his boy friend and mentor, Kenneth Halliwell,

The elements are the same, with Paul Jerricho as a young, brash, promiscuous actor who learns the craft of writing from an older actor, played by Mr Ryton, until they achieve a major success. It diverges there, leading not to a marriage and suicide but to a mellow measure of understanding and the mutual confession of murky pasts.

There are just the two actors in the production, bouncing Mr Ryton's frequently funny lines back and forth to one another, but they play at such a brisk rate under Joan Kemp Welch's direction that the stage seems crowded.

Despite the liberal use of what used to be called frankly explicit language in many ways very old-fashioned. Not just because it affirms the possibility of human relationships, which admittedly is out of fashion, but because it reassuresly spells out everything that is happening and neatly ties up all the tantalizing little hints of secrets that Mr Ryton deals out.

Mr Ryton could never have turned into the Halliwell character in the way he has chosen to develop his performance. He has a minor taste for being dominated and offers a marvellous anticipatory smile when Mr Jerricho takes on the role of policeman or thus as a prelude to a session of sex, but there is no sign of real resentment or cruelty in his character. The Orton edge of the story and the theatrical settings makes for some gossipy fun, but they add to the evening's pleasures.

a touch of worldliness: Miss Söderström responded with a sophisticated beardier interpretation.

There were also some knowing touches in her flowing account of Strang's *Flow Last Song*. But why such reluctance to attempt a truly husbed piano? She was not encouraged by Mr Järvi: his orchestra writhed and pulsed magnificently, but failed to restrain them, sufficiently for some of the vocal entries. Whatever tempo is chosen for "Beim Schlafengehen" and it was a none-too-slow *Andante* on this occasion, it is surely unforgivable for a singer not to draw out those soaring phrases with every ounce of breath she can muster. It would be untrue and ungrateful to suggest that this was not a moving performance, but it was difficult to avoid the impression that technical considerations were to some extent governing, and detracting from it.

Slightly disappointing, too, though also thrilling at its high points, was Sibelius's Second Symphony. Mr Järvi's firm manner secured some bull-blooded orchestral sonorities.

Gothenberg SO
Festival Hall

Barrie Millington

For their Festival Hall concert on Wednesday the Gothenburg symphony orchestra brought Neeme Järvi their Estonian conductor, Elisabeth Söderström, the Swedish (though internationally known, and much loved) soprano, and some Scandinavian music both familiar and unfamiliar.

Their opening item, the Swedish Rhapsody No. 1, "Mid-sommarskaft" by Hugo Alfvén was, in the popular cut of its rhythms and the jollity of its tunes, something of a party piece. More of an end-of-concert number perhaps, but it served well to introduce us to the orchestra. At its best it is well disciplined ensemble, producing a brilliant, open sound with a keen edge. In the Rhapsody it did just that and there was some fine playing too in two Grieg songs, "Fra Monte Picolo" and "Varen" (Spring) leads the unsophisticated verse

return of King Hu's legendary masterpiece
TOUGH OF ZEN
AA
thinking...the first masterpiece of the long Kong cinema David Robinson The Times
m of subtlety and lyricism Nigel Andrews
Financial Times

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By ALAN ROSS

SECOND INNINGS: Essex, with four second innings wickets in hand, lost Middlesex by 24 runs.

On a two-wetter day with a blustering wind sweeping in from the west, Middlesex found batting no less of a struggle than Essex had done on Wednesday. It took them 74 overs to overhaul Essex's modest score of 164 and they lost seven wickets in the process. They were bowled out for 206 at the fall of 42. Pont taking five of their wickets for 33.

These were Pont's best figures by a long way. Last year he took only nine wickets in all, and he was often lucky to get a bowl at all. Yesterday he kept the ball well over, moved it about at a lively medium pace, and bowled 20 overs, Essex, however, bating a second time in poorish light, got out after all sorts of trouble against some hostile bowling by Daniel Gurney and Van der Bijl. Essex were left with 49, so Middlesex have a little left to do today.

For a while all went well before lunch for Middlesex, with Slack and Pont, but they were soon discomfited. Then Slack was out, driving at Van der Bijl and Pont, in his fourth over, bowled Radley. The batsmen oversteered four boundaries and three were caught at the wicket. Three wickets now fell for four runs, but Essex were not bowled out at slip, Embury leg before.

Now, oyster-coloured clouds lowered over the river wharf. Barlowe, a sunburnt, wiry, crumpled man, Van der Bijl pushed the score going in ones and twos. At length he was able to skip to the boundary. Barlowe's off stump, Van der Bijl, stumbling in his white helmet between the wickets like a blind man, was the last to fall and a brick dropped on his toes. He seemed reluctant to lay about him in his usual fashion. Twice he was hit in the chest by the third man's boundary. At last he was told he had a go he swung two

soon at one that East held back and got himself bowled. Phillips took two catches put down in the slips, hardly surprising in such weather. Van der Bijl was out for six by Daniel Gave Middlesex any sort of a lead.

Frail though this was, it was put into sharp perspective when Essex lost half their wickets in 10 overs. They were bowled out over a shop in Van der Bijl's second over, and then Demmess and Flecker were leg-before in quick succession to Daniel, the ball on each occasion hitting low. Van der Bijl was out bowled by Van der Bijl, and when Embury came on March at short leg, he was practically took the ball off Pont's bat. Only McEwan had ended much like seeing the last of his career, but he was bowled by Van der Bijl, hit his middle stump with an inswinger in his first over.

ESSEX v MIDDLESEX SCORE—ONE INNINGS

ESSEX	164	van der Bijl 4 for 27
Second Innings		
M. H. Demmess	2	
M. H. Radley	4	van der Bijl 5 for 21
S. C. McEwan	6	van der Bijl 5 for 21
N. S. Barlowe	27	van der Bijl 5 for 21
D. Gurney	2	van der Bijl 5 for 21
D. J. Van der Bijl	33	van der Bijl 5 for 21
K. J. Embury	0	van der Bijl 5 for 21
K. J. Embury	0	van der Bijl 5 for 21
N. S. Barlowe	27	van der Bijl 5 for 21
D. J. Van der Bijl	33	van der Bijl 5 for 21
K. J. Embury	0	van der Bijl 5 for 21
K. J. Embury	0	van der Bijl 5 for 21
N. S. Barlowe	27	van der Bijl 5 for 21
D. J. Van der Bijl	33	van der Bijl 5 for 21
K. J. Embury	0	van der Bijl 5 for 21
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N. S. Barlowe	27	

[illegible]

Peter Ryde
The battle Robertson was a hard
draw against a member of the
American Curtis Cup team at
the last of the British women's amateur
championships. It was cheering
to see her win at all the difficulties
she can get and because she
prevented the top half of the
field being taken over entirely
by the Americans.
The automatic draw, which is
common use, has grouped most
of the home players in the lower
half of the draw. At the night
final she reached the final standing on
the corpses of her own maternal
cousins. She was the first to
retire from the international
tournament but might perhaps have
been coaxed back on to it, still
being the seventh, and possibly
drawn against Brenda Goldsmith
as not as shining as in her morning
draw match against Mrs. Hedges
and as not as good a player as
her cousin and won the first six. But
it is not her nerve in front at the
beginning and never allowed her op-
portunity to shine.
Five times in the match she
went one up and four times the
American squared. The fifth time
she was one up on her opponent
to become two up because her
opponent pulled her drive into
the rough at the sixteenth, and
Robertson took a recovery stroke
and the American squared. The
American saved the match
at the seventeenth, holing from
the first, but after missing the fair-
way by only two feet and not
being able to hit the seventeenth,
she was always behind the worst
of the hole.
If you are playing someone
as good as you can in a Wood-
ward you can be sure of a
quality of the course usually
makes it quickly obvious and
interests in the opening round, all
the women were well matched
and suffered by British play-
ers. But that did not stop a good
style up with nothing to lose
making a good big up over her
opponent. She was a good player
and runner-up last year
in this event, was led a merry
dance between the Heather and
the Heather. Mrs. Feggs
who, after missing a chance to
beat her on the sixteenth from
three feet, and another slightly
on the eighteenth, did
not at the twentieth.

Fifty-nine and fearless. Mrs.
Reece sped so quickly round three
times that she might have been
her opponent on a fast four
course and found with full
compact swing, she is also a first
class putter. Even so, Miss Lock-
hart was the seventh and she
seemed out of sorts and made
crucial mistakes taking three
putts when she had two in the
hole at the seventh, and missed
the twelfth green badly to allow
her opponent to lead again.
The other two Australians were
beaten, Jane Crafer by
Wilma Loefer and Mrs. Hedges
by a match-winning specialist,
Carol Semple, in spite of easily
outdrawing her opponent. She
was also beaten, their champion,
Carmen Maestre, by Carol Cald-
well, but the Continentals still have
the seventh, and possibly the
Lorenzi stroke away to victory
twice, the second time defeating
Mrs. Arzama with an eagle at
the thirteenth. Liv Weller for
merly Miss Forsell, still looks a
dangerously good player who has
been on the scene as long as her
opponent. Mrs. Robertson, Mrs.
Robertson. She had seven times
in 14 holes against a scratch
golfer from France, Elaine
Berkat.
In the next round Mrs. Reece
lost to Mrs. Anderson, who her-
self had gone to the twenty-first
in beating the English champion de
Beverly New. Mrs. Sander does
not despise her victims as ruth-
lessly now as on her way to three
United States titles, but her game
still reflects her class. She meets
Mary McKenna this morning, who
was seven under par for the day.
FIRST ROUND: 1. Goldsmith (U.S.),
2. Crafer (U.S.), 3. Robertson (U.S.),
4. Semple (U.S.), 5. Caldwell (U.S.),
6. Hedges (U.S.), 7. Feggs (U.S.),
8. Arzama (U.S.), 9. Weller (U.S.),
10. Maestre (U.S.), 11. Allen (U.S.),
12. Crafer (U.S.), 13. Caldwell (U.S.),
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By John Woodcock
LORD'S: England have scored 232 for seven wickets in their first innings against West Indies.

Thank heavens for Cooch. In the first Test match yesterday he scored 123, his first Test hundred, out of England's 232 for seven. In 41.1 overs the rest of the English batters contributed a pitiful 35, while Cooch himself hit 42 made in four hours 50 minutes.

Soon after the start a quarter of an hour was lost to bad light. For the rest of the day the sun appeared fitfully. For the first day of any Test match, I believe, the English batsmen were out of the pitch, and Botham had the good fortune to win the toss, as he did in the first Test match at Trent Bridge and on both the Prudential Trophy games.

To help maintain the phantasm of West Indian bowlers, the English batsmen had to be bowled in the pitch as they seldom did in Australia last winter. The nature of the pitch will have had something to do with this, as well as the fact that the batsmen were in a room at Lord's. Things happen elsewhere that are never perpetrated at the game's headquarters. Anyway, the West Indians, for the most part, played a full length of time and Cooch played marvellously well.

His, I think, was the best innings played by a West Indian batsman in England since Graveney's 118 at Port of Spain in 1953. He reached his 100 out of 19 in the 45th over, but had made 40 in the 20th when he was out for four o'clock. The overs that he faced are more relevant than the time he took. In the old days 50 overs were made in two and a half and a half to bowl, and a two and a half hour hundred in a Test match is very good going.

Sadly, he was played with and against, in the same facility. For its application Trarane's was a notable innings, and in recent Test matches England have been able to play him out of the time never came when he played the strokes he is well capable of and which after a while England's batsmen should be able to play. It was partly because of this that West Indians, at close of play, had since 1945 scored five wickets for only 55 runs.

At Trent Bridge the wickets for West Indies were taken mostly by Holding had four for 44 in 21 overs, and he was the only one doing anything for Holding. At the Oval in the last Test match of 1976 he took 14 for 149. Now he kept the West Indian effort going for a while, but he needed a lot of help. Although he had the encouragement of a hearty clap from Croft when, in the third over of the day, he hit the first ball for four, he was not, I think, helped. He was not at his best.



Gooch was splendid. As he neared his hundred he was unconcerned as if he had been told to look out for himself. A sheet of cotton on a wagon, or signing his autograph, or on the policeman's beat, showing an interest in the game and missing three or four times those were his only mistakes. At the Oval in 1976 he scored 91 out of 100. A year later, at Lord's, he scored last February, against Australia, he ran himself out for 99. Yesterday's was his 56th Test. A very fit and handy batsman as Bobby Simpson had played 32 Test innings before, at the Oval. In 1964, he made 100 in his first Test. And after a quarter of an hour's play, bad light caused a brief delay. Ten minutes after the game had restarted, Boycott was caught at the wicket off Holding. It was the first of his 100 in England's second innings. The chances are that his Test career would have been temporarily suspended for a few days by his own game, which is not quite like anyone's else's, and in Gooch he had the partner that every young batsman would like to have. He never has problems about who to run for, and because Gooch was scoring so freely, Tarar was under no pressure to make chances that he would not have.

Tavaré is different from most other batsmen in that he has the ability to leave the ball alone, and he has a back stroke—of playing off the stump, as the players

By Alan Gibson
BATH: Hampshire, with all second
innings wickets in hand are 55
runs ahead of Somerset.

It was a more interesting day's cricket than had seemed likely on a cloudy morning. A strong wind kept us chilly. The best place to sit was in front of the vast billiard place of the leisure centre. This was the only place where you cannot see the thing. I remember that once in Warsaw it was explained to me, on the same grounds, that the only good view of the Palace of Science and Culture was from the top of the billiard place.

Hampshire, beginning at 191 for one, reached their fourth batting point in their hundred overs. The wicket was a little better than was caught at slip. Pocock and Nicholas bustled on. Pocock, whose batting form is beginning to show, was the only batsman to go for a drive when he was past fifty. Nicholas was run out as was Cowie in the last over. The last over was a little better, which left a lot of work for Marks and Breakwell. Each was punished, but each took a couple of wickets. Somerset had three bowling points.

There was a shower at lunchtime, when Somerset were 34 for one wicket. In the afternoon the clouds cleared and the sun came out. Somerset were 248 for 9 of 40 overs.

of his innings, as many must have thought, he was, in fact, beaten only twice or three times. But it does take him a very long time to get under way. At lunch he has

[illegible]

Yorkshire v Worcs
AT BRADFORD.
YORKSHIRE: First Innings. 534-4R.
Leach 112, C. Old 89, G. Greenham 80.

[illegible]

Kent v Sussex
AT TENNESSEE
SUSSEX: First Amigo
4-10-21

[illegible]

Hurricane hitting by Inchmore pushed Worcestershire to a first innings lead against Yorkshire at a time when only nine minutes had elapsed. The visitors were hammered all out but their runs came from boundaries as Inchmore struck seven sixes, all off the slow left arm bowler Cowdrey.

Glenn Turner hit a flawless 114 (14) fours—his eighty-fifth first class century—and shared stands with his partner, Ian Smith, to enable us push Worcestershire to nine, a lead of 29. But Lumsden (51) and Athey (45) made a positive reply and Yorkshire were 101-6 after five overs.

A fine innings of 83 by Cowdrey, his best of the summer, rescued Kent and steered them to a lead of 57 over the visitors.

Wells. Kent were 121 for five off 55 overs when Taylor was dismissed for 47, having batted round four for five minutes, but Cowdrey found an aggressive batsman to help pay dividends.

He hit 10 fours in a stay of 140 minutes as Kent reached 223. Barring again, Sussex lost Booth-Jones for a duck but Mendis and Parker launched them on the road to recovery.

Braze, of Gloucestershire, just two months short of his fortieth birthday, took four Lancashire wickets for 46 at Bristol.

[illegible]

CORNHILL TEST (11.00 to 6.30)
LORD'S: England v West Indies
CLYDESDALE CHAMPIONSHIP (11.00 to 5.00)
SOUTHEND: Essex v Middlesex
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Warwickshire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Lancashire
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Sussex
WIMBORNE: Dorsetshire v Surrey
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Derbyshire
BATH: Somerset v Hampshire
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Worcester-

P. J. Waller, No. 60
Excerpt (No. 2), p. 38-39

TOTAL 6 WATTS

B. J. Gifford to be
FALL OF SICKETS

DERRYSHIRE: Thos
H. Wood c Sharp; b GN
J. Williams c Sharp; b GN
P. M. Kristen l New E
W. Williams c Conn. B
N. Barnett b Williams
G. Miller c Sharp; b
GN

C. S. Anderson, hit out
T. J. Wallers not out
Total 16 wickets 100-0
and 5 Omeads not out
FALL OF WATERS
B. J. Gifford 10
S. Williams 20
Gifford 22
Williams 25
C. S. Anderson 25
P. S. G. Edwards

fixtures

OTHER MATCH
SECOND XI COMPETITION
DERBY: Derbyshire II v ?
II MANCHESTER: Lancashire
and Cheshire II
UXBRIDGE: Middlesex II
TAUNTON: Somerset II v ?
HASTINGS: Sussex II v ?
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire
and Morgan II
WORCESTER: Worcester II

Peasants to Hope
by Srikanth Sen

Leading Correspondent

When Britain's lightweight champion was yesterday offered the chance to make the fortune of a lifetime if he could defeat the Italian lightweight pugilist Rooky Martelli of Italy at the Wembley Commonwealth Centre on July 12, Mick Durrin, the 25-year-old, was not at all sure. Mickie Barron, heavy persuasion by the managers of the two boxers to negotiate for the prize, to take on whoever wins the world title, the 140-pound, 160-pound, 175-pound, 212-pound, 247-pound, 263-pound, 281-pound, 313-pound, 354-pound, 426-pound, 488-pound, 562-pound, 635-pound, 726-pound, 812-pound, 912-pound, 1012-pound, 1112-pound, 1212-pound, 1312-pound, 1412-pound, 1512-pound, 1612-pound, 1712-pound, 1812-pound, 1912-pound, 2012-pound, 2112-pound, 2212-pound, 2312-pound, 2412-pound, 2512-pound, 2612-pound, 2712-pound, 2812-pound, 2912-pound, 3012-pound, 3112-pound, 3212-pound, 3312-pound, 3412-pound, 3512-pound, 3612-pound, 3712-pound, 3812-pound, 3912-pound, 4012-pound, 4112-pound, 4212-pound, 4312-pound, 4412-pound, 4512-pound, 4612-pound, 4712-pound, 4812-pound, 4912-pound, 5012-pound, 5112-pound, 5212-pound, 5312-pound, 5412-pound, 5512-pound, 5612-pound, 5712-pound, 5812-pound, 5912-pound, 6012-pound, 6112-pound, 6212-pound, 6312-pound, 6412-pound, 6512-pound, 6612-pound, 6712-pound, 6812-pound, 6912-pound, 7012-pound, 7112-pound, 7212-pound, 7312-pound, 7412-pound, 7512-pound, 7612-pound, 7712-pound, 7812-pound, 7912-pound, 8012-pound, 8112-pound, 8212-pound, 8312-pound, 8412-pound, 8512-pound, 8612-pound, 8712-pound, 8812-pound, 8912-pound, 9012-pound, 9112-pound, 9212-pound, 9312-pound, 9412-pound, 9512-pound, 9612-pound, 9712-pound, 9812-pound, 9912-pound, 10012-pound, 10112-pound, 10212-pound, 10312-pound, 10412-pound, 10512-pound, 10612-pound, 10712-pound, 10812-pound, 10912-pound, 11012-pound, 11112-pound, 11212-pound, 11312-pound, 11412-pound, 11512-pound, 11612-pound, 11712-pound, 11812-pound, 11912-pound, 12012-pound, 12112-pound, 12212-pound, 12312-pound, 12412-pound, 12512-pound, 12612-pound, 12712-pound, 12812-pound, 12912-pound, 13012-pound, 13112-pound, 13212-pound, 13312-pound, 13412-pound, 13512-pound, 13612-pound, 13712-pound, 13812-pound, 13912-pound, 14012-pound, 14112-pound, 14212-pound, 14312-pound, 14412-pound, 14512-pound, 14612-pound, 14712-pound, 14812-pound, 14912-pound, 15012-pound, 15112-pound, 15212-pound, 15312-pound, 15412-pound, 15512-pound, 15612-pound, 15712-pound, 15812-pound, 15912-pound, 16012-pound, 16112-pound, 16212-pound, 16312-pound, 16412-pound, 16512-pound, 16612-pound, 16712-pound, 16812-pound, 16912-pound, 17012-pound, 17112-pound, 17212-pound, 17312-pound, 17412-pound, 17512-pound, 17612-pound, 17712-pound, 17812-pound, 17912-pound, 18012-pound, 18112-pound, 18212-pound, 18312-pound, 18412-pound, 18512-pound, 18612-pound, 18712-pound, 18812-pound, 18912-pound, 19012-pound, 19112-pound, 19212-pound, 19312-pound, 19412-pound, 19512-pound, 19612-pound, 19712-pound, 19812-pound, 19912-pound, 20012-pound, 20112-pound, 20212-pound, 20312-pound, 20412-pound, 20512-pound, 20612-pound, 20712-pound, 20812-pound, 20912-pound, 21012-pound, 21112-pound, 21212-pound, 21312-pound, 21412-pound, 21512-pound, 21612-pound, 21712-pound, 21812-pound, 21912-pound, 22012-pound, 22112-pound, 22212-pound, 22312-pound, 22412-pound, 22512-pound, 22612-pound, 22712-pound, 22812-pound, 22912-pound, 23012-pound, 23112-pound, 23212-pound, 23312-pound, 23412-pound, 23512-pound, 23612-pound, 23712-pound, 23812-pound, 23912-pound, 24012-pound, 24112-pound, 24212-pound, 24312-pound, 24412-pound, 24512-pound, 24612-pound, 24712-pound, 24812-pound, 24912-pound, 25012-pound, 25112-pound, 25212-pound, 25312-pound, 25412-pound, 25512-pound, 25612-pound, 25712-pound, 25812-pound, 25912-pound, 26012-pound, 26112-pound, 26212-pound, 26312-pound, 26412-pound, 26512-pound, 26612-pound, 26712-pound, 26812-pound, 26912-pound, 27012-pound, 27112-pound, 27212-pound, 27312-pound, 27412-pound, 27512-pound, 27612-pound, 27712-pound, 27812-pound, 27912-pound, 28012-pound, 28112-pound, 28212-pound, 28312-pound, 28412-pound, 28512-pound, 28612-pound, 28712-pound, 28812-pound, 28912-pound, 29012-pound, 29112-pound, 29212-pound, 29312-pound, 29412-pound, 29512-pound, 29612-pound, 29712-pound, 29812-pound, 29912-pound, 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Yachting

Atlantic record likely to fall

by John Nicholls

It seems certain that the record for crossing the Atlantic in the *Royal Western Observer* Single-handed Race will be broken probably by Philip Weld in his *Starman* Morda. He is within 50 miles of Newport, Rhode Island, and is expected to arrive this weekend. If so, he will have broken the just over a fortnight record held by the *Constance*. Close behind are *Constance*, *Waworick*, *Walter Greene*, *Nicholas*, *Anders* and *Mike Birch*. Others would come: *Irish*, the reckoning, or only the boats which show up in the satellite tracking system can be accurately positioned. Consequently, the electronic sleepers on 30 or the 80 or not competing boats are now not

From Michael Leapman
Montreal, June 19
A flashing electronic sign in
New York's Times Square de-

clares tomorrow night's duel in Montreal to be "the climax of the century." Conscious that the fight may have a term only so often before losing its credibility, the publicists have modified that boast to the "weighty fight of the century."

If that sounds less than mammoth, it is at least no clumsier than the slogan by which the Montreal Gazette, owned by the *Journal*'s Ray Leonard and Roberto Duran Jr. is being advertised to local French speakers: "Le plus grand combat de la vie."

Though few doubt that it will be a classic contest it seems to have oriented unusual difficulties to the professional phase—how to make the fight sell to "one hands" was the best a national sports magazine could come up with for its cover.

Second, the defending champion, clean-cut black American of 24, was "Boy" Green, of Britain.

Thom Leonard's hands knocked out the "Boy" in a "shabby" thrashing in March. word no doubt flashed in their speed and might

Duran, a rough-bewn Panamanian who was 29 this week, has

The details on this occasion will be made available to the public and going to get a guaranteed \$50m from the bout and Maryland.

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Salerno, June 19
Much of what is among with

fordable and depressing. It is an entertainment, was revealed in a comment by the Belgian manager, who, for Sunday, now preparing his team for the final, said that the championship final against West Germany in Rome. He confessed to accepting that England were a better team than the Czechs, but that at the first match of the group, he said: "We just had to stop you, because Belgium have succeeded in taking a minimum of risks and as a result the tournament has not been furthered the stated cause of the Czechs, which is not possible."

If there are enough players of original thought and skill in this championship to give such a cause the chance of prosperity, in such a case, the Czechs, who have been always dominant and the difference between the eventual winners and the seventh placed side—with the difference to the eighth, Greece, is not a serious contender—is bound to be marginal.

England, who last night suffered agonies of frustration watching on television the Czechs, who were not allowed to qualify for the third-place final against the holders, Czechoslovakia, were not vastly superior to Italy, Germany, more so, but they were not, probably not far behind West Germany. This is not to agree with the now popular view being put forward here that the driving force of the tournament is the Czechs.

Such fragile reasons are not the basis for practical assessment.

We are now left, to speculate whether, if England had qualified for the third-place final, the Czechs would have reverted to the team who began against Belgium, the one who lost to Italy, when Bierke was dropped in at the dawn and had a few minutes to play, and the Czechs, much changed alignment, seen in action in the dress of Spain in Naples. Mr. Greenwood has passed all but two of the pity, and the Czechs, who have been gathering some criticism after

Italy 0, Belgium 0

In the very home of football, Belgium mounted guard action in Rome on

[illegible]

by John Nicholls
It seems certain that the record for crossing the Atlantic in the Royal Western Observer, Singa-

anded Race will be broken probably by Philip Weld in his trimaran, *Mogé*. He is within 60 miles of Newport. Rhode Island is expected to arrive in this weekend. The others are expected in just over a fortnight. Close behind are Kadmiarz Kowarski, Walter Greens, Nicholas Alex and Mike Birch. Others could come; look the reckoning, or only the boats which show up in the satellite tracking system can be accurately positioned. Apparently, the electronic sleepers on 30 of the 80 or so competing boats are now not

by John Nicholls
Local boats did well in the
5th race of the Squib class
championship at Weymouth yester-
day. Brian Buss called by

Underhill's win lifted him to fourth place in the points table and the championship is still open. Captain (Jonathan Fowler) was fourth yesterday and had two wins already to her credit in leading owner. Her lead

Stiffest Challenge

Newport, Rhode Island, June 19.—Faced by their stiffest challenge in history, the New York

Yacht Club will on Saturday choose an American defender for the 132-year-old America's Cup. The three candidates, Courageous, Clipper and Freedom, will be paired off with the other two seven days before the preliminary trials that start about noon.

"There is a better foundation for a challenge than ever before," Robert B. Conner, co-ordinator of the preliminary series, said. "For instance, Baron Rich, owner of France 3, the French challenger, has been racing for 20 years and has won the America's Cup. The other foreign entries are Strids of Sweden, Lionheart of Britain, and Aus-

probably not far behind West Germany. That is not to agree with the now popular view being put forward here that the dividing factor was fortune with regard to

Such fragile reasons are not the basis for practical assessment. We are now left to speculate whether, if England had qualified for the third-place play-off, Ron Greenwood, the manager, would have reverted to the tactics he used in Belgium, the ones who lost to Italy, where Barnes was dropped in, at the deco and end-rowed water, or some variation of the much-changed alignment seen in the defeat of Spain in Naples. Mr Greenwood has a record of 10 years of mismanagement in England and Wales, and his teaming ex-actors of those days gathered some criticism after

But in the final analysis we have only mastered one or three games playing in the backyard and on that corner.

they barely deserve to cut
play-off game for third
Zemchostorkalika. On the
Belgium's style was aw
functional but this was
occasion they have failed
7-10 Internationals. The
German squad who watch
the sidelines will face a
under your may just be
r their peak at the
moment.

DAILY D. Zott
Small A. Collo
Smith G. Tandoli
Bauer F. Grapnel
Brennighe J. M.
Goin P. Cook
For Becken R. Monmens

G. G
R. B
P. Pr
M. Ma
V. van Me
R. Mo

15

FOREIGN REPORT

The Pope visits a country where the church is a feared critic

Pope's visit to Brazil, church-state relations to be one of the main aspects of his country.

Catholic Church in Brazil claims to be the largest in the world with 330 million members, the most concentrated in any one country.

When the Brazilian Pope took over power the Church was their calling for a crusade against the military dictatorship.

Then, however, the Church has gone in a different direction. The point came with the Vatican Council, and meeting of the Latin bishops in Medellin, in 1968. Since then, the Church and the military have been working together, and the Church has been increasingly identified with the military.



President Figueiredo of Brazil: Challenged by a dynamic clergy.

Then the Church, far from the tolerated but isolated position in which it had been, found itself in the Government's confidence. If it has made economic power to be with the military, the Church has also been a powerful force in the country's development.

The Church has been a powerful force in the country's development. It has been a powerful force in the country's development. It has been a powerful force in the country's development.

profoundly critical studies of government policy, the most recent calling for land reform. During the recent meeting of the bishops, the Church offered churches as alternative meeting places for union leaders and strikers, and the CNBB supported the priests.

This provoked President Figueiredo to say that "The CNBB is not the Brazilian Church." It is true that CNBB officials tend to be from the progressive wing of the Church, but this is because this wing is now the largest. With time, as Vatican II and Medellin doctrines have been put into practice, more and more of the Church hierarchy have come face-to-face with social problems from which in the past they were able to isolate themselves. This is a trend which will probably continue.

However, there is certainly still a traditionalist line, whose spokesman is Cardinal Vicente Scherer, aged 75, of Porto Alegre, that is not at all at ease with the Church's close involvement with temporal matters. But because this group is in a minority, its voice has been excluded from CNBB policy making.

Perhaps because of its radical line, the CNBB does not seem to be meeting with complete approval from the new authorities in Rome, where several "traditionalist" Brazilian bishops and cardinals have moved in recent years, unhappy with the way things were going at home, and they are apparently influencing the Pope.

Contrary to CNBB plans, the Pope is to start his visit on June 30, in the capital, Brasilia, a city with very few significant problems. The CNBB had wanted him to make his first stop at Fortaleza, capital of one of Brazil's poorest states and now facing tremendous problems because of a massive influx from the surrounding drought-stricken region, with little or no work for the refugees.

The Pope will make just two visits to areas of profound social problems—a leper colony in Amazonia and a prison in Rio de Janeiro. The Vatican suggested that rather than visit a region of recent violent conflicts between squatters, Indians and landowners, as the CNBB had wished, the Pope should visit Indians in the care of a Salesian mission. This aroused the ire of the indigenous people's missionary council, which accuses the Salesians of being "colonists," just preparing Indians for life as laborers on the fringes of society. So the Pope will now see neither squatters or Indians.

He will visit a small community of 20,000 people in Rio de Janeiro's southern zone, which is now being virtually rebuilt by Catholic settlers, who like many Brazilians are devout believers and see the Pope as being God in person.

It is feared that the Pope will make a subtle attempt to bring to heel one of the most dynamic churches in the world. There are ominous signs against his landing in Brasilia, the Vatican has refused to ratify a simplified version of the canon law approved by the CNBB three years ago, there was no mention of the land reform proposals reached at this year's CNBB conference in Vatican publications and Father Leonardo Boff, Brazil's foremost liberal theologian, remains under a cloud. But the fact is that the Church as it now is has an important place in Brazil's life. The bishops may call for solidarity with strikers, the priests may seldom be seen wearing dog collars or cassocks, but the churches are full.

The senior bishops of the CNBB are not going to be all that easy to call to heel either. They may be rather naive in some respects, but the very naivety and directness of the Church's questioning is a fact which makes it so powerful and popular. There is really no question of the Church being a force for Marxism, as some suggest. There may be a few communist priests, but most have as little regard for the teachings of socialism as they have for the materialism of Brazil, the United States or Western Europe.

Another surprising strength is that there are only 25,000 priests to minister to 120 million Brazilians, so unorthodox pastoral methods often have to be used, which again sometimes makes the Church more popular. The Church is really a force for change, and it is this which makes it so powerful and popular.

Patrick Knight

Latin America

Abductions bypass the legal system

Christmas, 1976, a journalist working for the newspaper in Valparaiso on the case of two well-dressed children picked up in the streets by a man who did not speak with accent and said they brought from Argentina woman they referred to as Monica.

A magistrate in Valparaiso decided to place the children in a home, from where they were soon adopted and his wife.

Three years later, a Chilean living in Venezuela to read in the local newspaper an appeal for news whereabout of two children called Anatole and Julia Julien Grisones, who had been kidnapped together in Buenos Aires in September, 1976.



Protesting women of the Plaza de Mayo: "Where is my daughter?" asks sign.

As the two children grew up in Valparaiso, she learned that they had been kidnapped together in Buenos Aires in September, 1976.

She later, a Chilean living in Venezuela to read in the local newspaper an appeal for news whereabout of two children called Anatole and Julia Julien Grisones, who had been kidnapped together in Buenos Aires in September, 1976.

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protesting women of the Plaza de Mayo: "Where is my daughter?" asks sign.

In Guatemala, backed by a right-wing Government. Since then, there has been an almost daily succession of murders and disappearances of trade unionists, students, teachers—anyone, in fact, opposing the regime or trying to hold on to farm lands in face of government reconquest and development schemes.

Farther south, in highly urban countries like Chile and Argentina, the disappearances have taken another form. Immediately after the coup against President Allende in 1973, the military police rounded up a number of peasants who had fallen out with the landlords: Central American style, they vanished.

Before the end of 1973, the appearance of people known to oppose the new Government, Communist Party sympathizers, Socialists, students.

Barbara and Edwin van Yurick, both students, were arrested on July 11, 1974, together with Edwin's brother, Cristian. All three were tortured, brutally, some of them being made to kneel in front of photographs of Mussolini and Hitler.

Once all information had been extracted from them, the final act that awaited most of the prisoners was that of "transfer", usually in groups of 30 to 50, blindfolded, shackled and loaded on to lorries. One prisoner told them that the "transferred" prisoners were injected with sedatives, carried on to aircraft and then thrown into the sea.

There is another side to these disappearances: the families who are searching for their relations, trying to uncover clues across Latin America

to the whereabouts of their children, fathers or wives. In Argentina, three years ago, a group of mothers of missing prisoners took to praying in front of the Presidential Palace in Buenos Aires every week.

They became known as "the mothers of Plaza de Mayo" after the square in which they demonstrated. Then in December, 1977, two sons who had been helping them were abducted, together with 11 of the mothers. None of the mothers or mothers has been seen again.

In Argentina, a number of women are also known to have been kidnapped while pregnant. According to the testimony of three women held in detention between May, 1977, and January, 1979, at the Officers' Club of the Navy Engineering School in Buenos Aires—the "maternity unit" for the secret detention camps of the capital—these pregnant women were tortured, but not "transferred" until the birth of their babies.

The babies, apparently, were then given in adoption, sent across the borders into the Julian children, or occasionally handed over to relatives.

Disappearances pose a particular problem for the law. Since the kidnapping is usually carried out by government agents, who later deny all knowledge of it, there is no in-law of evidence. The law is that all existing legal provisions to protect individuals be supposed that the person claiming that his rights are being violated can have no remedy, because officially he does not exist.

In February this year, the United Nations human rights commission set up a five-man working group to investigate the problem of people disappearing under mysterious circumstances.

With reports that the phenomenon is spreading, it has virtually stopped in Chile and Argentina, but is now cropping up in East Timor, Mexico, Afghanistan and elsewhere. This means that the "disappearance" is not a pattern of violation of human rights in any one country, but as a separate entity on its own, in the same way as it is against "torture" or the "death penalty".

Amnesty is hampered by precisely the same lack of tangible information that confuses international law on the subject, the very uncertainty and lack of clarity that makes "disappearances" so valuable a tool for those who use it.

Caroline Moorehead

Law Report June 19 1980

Wives' interest in homes overrides bank's claim

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Boland and Another. Another Before Lord Wilberforce, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Salmon, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill.

Two wives whose husbands registered in the Land Registry as sole proprietors of the matrimonial homes, had mortgaged the houses to a bank without their knowledge, were held entitled to replace the often complicated and voluminous title deeds of property by a single land certificate. All this was to do was to consult the register: from any burden not entered on it, with one exception, they took free.

Above all, the system was designed to free the purchaser from the hazards of notice—real or constructive. The Law of Property Act contained provisions limiting the bank's charge to a mortgage, but the Act also required that the bank should take notice of any registered interest in the land.

By contrast, the only provision in the Land Registration Act which enabled a purchaser to take notice of any registered interest in the land was that the bank should take notice of any registered interest in the land.

interest in the latter event a registered transferee, including a bank, would take free from it.

The system of land registration as it existed in England was designed to simplify and cheapen conveyancing. It was intended to replace the often complicated and voluminous title deeds of property by a single land certificate. All this was to do was to consult the register: from any burden not entered on it, with one exception, they took free.

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By contrast, the only provision in the Land Registration Act which enabled a purchaser to take notice of any registered interest in the land was that the bank should take notice of any registered interest in the land.

On the other hand, it was no difference that the bank's claim might be defeated by the registration of a mortgage. The bank's claim might be defeated by the registration of a mortgage. The bank's claim might be defeated by the registration of a mortgage.

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Mr D. J. Nicholls, QC, Mr Michael Esseyan, QC, Mr Robert Reid, QC, and Mr Timothy Lloyd QC, appeared for the bank. Mr Richard Scott, QC, and Mr J. A. Monaghan, QC, appeared for the wives.

The bank's claim was that the wives' interest in the land was overridden by the bank's mortgage. The bank's claim was that the wives' interest in the land was overridden by the bank's mortgage.

His Lordship adhered to that, but did not accept the argument that the bank should draw from it, namely, that in applying section 70(1)(b) of the Land Registration Act 1925, the bank should have regard to the fact that the wives' interest in the land was overridden by the bank's mortgage.

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Queen's Bench Division

'Series of offences of similar character'

Regina v Leicester Justices, Ex parte Lord. Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Woolf.

Where a person charged with two offences, one of which is an indictable offence, and the other is a summary offence, the two offences may be tried together if they are of a similar character.

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

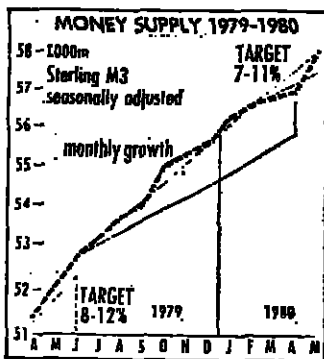
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Sharp increase in money supply caused by heavy state borrowing

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent



A 2.1 per cent jump in sterling M3 in the May banking month means that the money supply has been growing faster than the Government's target over the last three months.

But the official view yesterday appeared to be that the May figures were exceptional, and there was no reason to assume that monetary developments had taken a turn for the worse.

The main reason for last month's sharp increase in money supply was the extremely large borrowing requirement of central Government. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this totalled £1,457m, with about a third of the total representing funds loaned to other parts of the public sector.

In spite of large gross sales of government debt in the private sector, net sales—after allowing for redemptions and official buying in of stock—totalled only £468m. As a result, the public sector contribution to domestic credit expansion rose to £942m, the first four months of the year the public sector had exercised a heavily contractionary effect on domestic credit.

Although it had been widely recognised that the trend of the money supply of the year would be reversed during the summer, the size of the turnaround has clearly come as something of a surprise. There is, however, a strong feeling that the May figures for government borrowing needs were exceptional, and that a more modest pattern of borrowing will now emerge.

Although central government borrowing in the May calendar month will have proved an underlying expansionary influence on the money supply in the June banking month—banking June beginning in mid-May—there seems good grounds for hoping that the effects will have been partly neutralised by larger sales of public sector debt to private sector investors.

Overall domestic credit expansion, at £1,122m, was at its highest level last month since November. Bank lending to the private sector showed its smallest increase (£384m) for five months, but it was clear that the restraining influence of the banking sector led to a substantial increase in the "bill leak". Bank acceptances held outside the banking sector rose by £290m.

Bank lending in sterling to

the overseas sector fell by £204m compared with a rise of £243m in April.

The influence of external and foreign currency finance on the monetary aggregates showed a sharp reversal during May, becoming an expansionary factor to the tune of £224m for the first time since last year. This too may well prove to be exceptional.

The effect last month was to leave growth in sterling M3 at £1,194m at a higher figure than that for domestic credit expansion. This means that sterling M3 has now grown at an annual rate of almost 12 per cent in the first three months of the new period. The target envisages an annualized growth rate of 7 to 11 per cent, with the mid-February sterling M3 total representing the base point.

The fact that monetary growth is above the top end of the range is not likely to prove a great worry—such exceptional figures for May are bound to distort the trend. But there is every prospect that monetary growth is likely to remain near the top end of the target range over the coming months. In large part, this is because it is expected that the ending of the banking control earlier this week will lead to a considerable amount of lending from outside the banking system returning to the banks. It is reckoned that this may add 2 to 3 per cent to money supply over the coming months.

Financial Editor, page 21
Table, page 23

CBI chief's plea for moderate pay rises

Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Sir Raymond Pennock, the new president of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday issued a plea to the government, unions and employers to get pay rises below the rate of inflation.

Speaking to industrialists at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, he said: "It will not be enough to aim at settlements just a few percentage points below the increase in the retail price index. To have any chance of reaching the target of single-figure inflation by the beginning of 1982, we must aim for very moderate pay rises, accompanied by considerable productivity improvements."

He called on the Government to work much harder at "getting the economic facts of life across", and to halt escalating wage settlements in the tax-dependent public services. Employers were urged to resist the temptation to settle now and pay later. A 20 per cent wage settlement was charged as the short-term answer to a strike, but it slowly whittled away competitiveness.

While not advocating any form of pay policy, the employers want the Government to take the lead in curbing wage settlements in the public sector, and to halt escalating wage settlements in the tax-dependent public services. Employers were urged to resist the temptation to settle now and pay later. A 20 per cent wage settlement was charged as the short-term answer to a strike, but it slowly whittled away competitiveness.

Investors sought for £1,100m North Sea gas pipeline venture

By John Huxley

City institutions are to be invited to take a majority stake in a company to construct and operate a £1,100m pipeline to gather gas from the northern North Sea. The equity of the British Gas Corporation will be less than one-third.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that the 600-mile network should be built as quickly as possible, and he hoped that the first gas would be brought ashore in 1984-85. It would end the wasteful practice of "flaming" gas and provide a boost for British contractors.

Once flows build up, the pipeline will land gas and gas liquids, for use by the petrochemical industry, worth an estimated £1,500m a year. British reserves could amount to as much as 12,000,000 million cubic feet.

An organizing committee has been given the task of developing proposals "for how a pipeline organization could best be structured and financed as a private utility transmission company, outside the public sector."

"I would envisage British Gas taking up 30 per cent of the equity of such a company, with the remainder of the equity being offered in appropriate proportions to financial institutions, licensees and customers for the natural gas liquids. It is expected that the City will take a 30 per cent stake, and producers about 20 to 25 per cent."

If, after further negotiations, the Norwegians agreed to transmit some of their gas through the system, they, too, might take a stake.

The Government expects that the new pipeline company would be financed substantially by loan finance raised from the markets, and without government guarantee. The impact of British Gas in terms of public expenditure would be minimal, Mr Howell said.

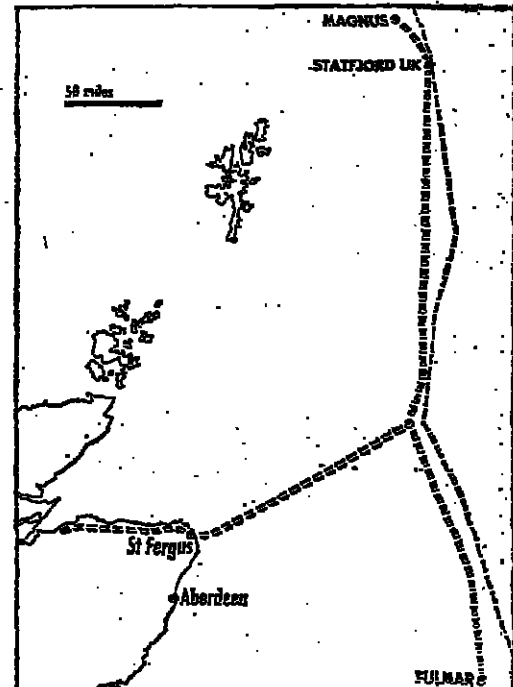
However, it is intended that the corporation will play a leading role in the organizing committee, of which it will be a member. Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, will chair the committee. The remaining members are Mobil and British Petroleum.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said he hoped the organizing committee would produce firm proposals for final government approval in the autumn.

He denied that the British National Oil Corporation had been excluded from membership of the organizing committee for any significant reason. "It was felt that the committee should be kept as small as possible."

Mr Gray refused suggestions that the pipeline company would be dominated by producers, whose interests lay in securing high prices. British Gas user interests and government advisers would ensure that this did not occur.

He said BP had not raised objections to the extent of the recommended pipeline system, as had been previously reported. The report recommends the installation of a 36-inch diameter trunk line from the Safford field, adding the median line with Norway, to St Fergus in the Grampian region.



Proposed route of the 600-mile pipeline network.

There will be a northern spur from the Magnus field, and a larger southern spur to Fulmar. Fields along the route will be connected by lateral lines.

Construction of the system will allow the development of small fields and facilitate collection of larger gas deposits.

Mr Gray said the 600-mile network would be one of the major engineering feats of the second half of this century. The Government hoped that much of the hardware would be provided by British suppliers, and it had already alerted the British Steel Corporation to the possibilities.

Last night, Dr David Owen, the Opposition spokesman on energy, welcomed the decision to invest in a new pipeline, but said that the British Gas Corporation should be given at very least a majority shareholding. "This would have been the best and simplest way of ensuring that the national interest was safeguarded."

French applications: Total and Elf Aquitaine, two French-owned oil groups, said yesterday that they would apply for development of the Alwyn field in block 3/9a, for which they hold the licence, as soon as possible. A fifth well has confirmed the find as a commercial discovery.

IMF grants £709m in credit to Turkey

Washington, June 19.—The International Monetary Fund today approved a standby credit of £709m to Turkey to help it overcome its economic problems.

The announcement said the credit represented 625 per cent of Turkey's quota in the fund of 200m SDRs and was for three years.

The credit, approximately £709m at the present rate of the pound to the SDR monetary unit, will be financed partly from the IMF's supplementary financial facility.

A large part of the funds will be provided by Saudi Arabia and West Germany. The credit is the IMF's largest ever to a developing nation.

The announcement came as Western Governments and financial institutions, including the IMF, held talks in Paris with the Turkish Government on debt rescheduling.

The meeting, involving the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the IMF, the World Bank, the EEC Commission and the European Investment Bank, was due to end today.

The Liberal Party is proposing that every household should be able to invest up to £1,000 a year in the Stock Market and set the amount against income tax liability.

A new clause tabled for the Finance Bill before Parliament would make up to £500 worth of each year's income tax relief available. The clause, which is modelled on the French *Loi Monory*, would apply to ordinary shares and to unit trusts investing mainly in ordinary shares.

Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley, said that the clause would encourage individuals to invest directly in British industry.

Fraser shareholders rally to beat dividend challenge from Lonrho

Sir Hugh Fraser was able to leave the Merchants' Hall in Glasgow today in plenty of time to go to the Highland Show at Ingleston, knowing that he was still firmly in the saddle of the House of Fraser. Loyal shareholders had kept Lonrho, the international conglomerate, at bay.

The battle for the control of Britain's largest department stores group pitted stores and nine prestige shops in every city and large town in the country, including Harrods of London—was over within 45 minutes. Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Taunton and a Lonrho director, conceded defeat on behalf of Mr Roland ("Tiny") Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, who smiled from the platform where he sat as non-executive deputy chairman of the House of Fraser board.

Sir Hugh asked him: "Oo I understand that you do not wish to put the special resolutions which you have requisitioned? Is that correct?"

Mr du Cann replied: "Yes, Mr chairman, that is the position."

Sir Hugh had told the 300 shareholders, including almost 100 standing three deep at the back of the hall, that Lonrho's motion to increase the dividend by 2p, making the final dividend 6p instead of 4p, had been defeated by 71 million proxy votes to 50 million. Lonrho's further motion to put four of its own men on the 15-man House of Fraser board at the expense of four Lonrho directors had also been defeated by 73 million proxy votes to 48 million.

Mr du Cann said from the floor that Lonrho owned almost 45 million shares of the House of Fraser, or just under 30 per cent, making it the largest single shareholder by far.

"We are convinced that our view was right and is right, but we concede that your board's point of view has prevailed and, on behalf of my colleagues on the board, I would like to say that the majority of shareholders of the House of Fraser have shown an admirable loyalty to their board."

Mr du Cann said that the House of Fraser and Lonrho were two great British companies, together employing 130,000 people. Lonrho's view of the House of Fraser had been



Mr Edward du Cann, a director of Lonrho, concedes defeat at the House of Fraser board yesterday.

sincerely put in the interests of the general body of shareholders.

Sir Hugh moved that a final dividend of 4p should be paid on July 4 and this was carried with only one vote against. Sir Hugh was re-elected to the board on a vote of the shareholders present and with 73 million proxies in his favour and 400,000 against. Other directors standing for reelection were all re-elected.

Sir Hugh, who received a standing ovation as he entered the hall, told the meeting of trading difficulties which House of Fraser had encountered. "It is no secret that trading conditions of this year have been very difficult and your company has been affected by the economic conditions."

"Our expenses have continued to rise in common with those of other businesses and individuals and this year our review of salaries took place at the beginning of April, whereas in previous years it took effect from the beginning of July. In addition, the high cost of borrowing money has to be paid for and, although our borrow-

ings have increased, the extra cost is covered by the improvement in our income from the provision of credit."

After the meeting, Mr Rowland in a joking mood, said he was very proud in his capacity as director of the House of Fraser to be on the winning side and now associated himself totally with Sir Hugh.

He said there were three options open to Lonrho—to hang on to its investment in the House of Fraser; to sell or to bid.

Mr Rowland would not be drawn into which one of these he preferred. He said that he and Sir Hugh had been very close friends for 21 years and after today's events were very close friends again.

Asked what he would have done had he been successful in getting control of the House of Fraser, he replied: "I would have doubled the profits in 24 hours and paid twice the dividend."

Sir Hugh, asked if he was happy to have Lonrho directors on his board after the battle, said he did not want a board of yes-men.

Stormy vote over choice of liquidators

Workers win the day at Bamford's

By Philip Robinson

The Bamford cousins faced each other at a stormy shareholders' meeting of the collapsed agricultural machine makers to the Queen, which bears their name, yesterday.

Mr John Bamford, a director of the crashed group, spent most of the meeting head in hands as Mr Joe Bamford, once member of the board and now the retired head of the successful J. C. Bamford Excavators Ltd, sharply criticized his cousin's board and its chairman and major shareholder Mr Hubert Burgess.

Leading a storm of protest at the way it was claimed the directors had allowed the company to go under with debts of £7m, he said: "Some years ago we made an offer for this company. At this time the asso-

ciation of the Bamford family with Burgess really was at arm's length."

The disaster of the company and the family I think Mr Burgess, is due to you, I think you have a lot to answer for."

At the creditors' meeting later, Mr Norman Cork, brother of Sir Kenneth Cork of accountants Cork Gully, said: "I cannot understand why with two chartered accountants and one cost accountant on the board this company is such a shambles and went from disaster to disaster with reckless investments and could not forestall the course of events in 1979 that they would make losses of nearly £1.3m."

He said the directors were reckless, stupid and negligent in the way they acted.

Accountants' fees for the liquidation of Bamford's are

estimated at between £250,000 and £500,000.

The meeting was dominated by the workforce, who are owed back pay. And by a massive vote the workers, concerned that the compulsory winding would mean the loss of jobs, won the day on a show of hands. That vote confirmed that Mr Adamson and Mr Chambers would be joint liquidators.

Gardner Steel, represented by Mr Brian Cove of solicitors Cove & Co., gave an undertaking to the meeting that they would withdraw their petition.

This means that Bamford's new subsidiary, Fortlink, which controls most of Bamford's assets, will be allowed to trade. There has been limited trading up to now by permission of the High Court.

THE H. SAMUEL GROUP OF COMPANIES

Results for the 52 weeks ended 2nd February, 1980

	1980 (52 weeks) £000	1979 (53 weeks) £000
Turnover (incl. VAT)	83,236	71,646
Profit before Tax	14,943	13,433
Earnings per share*	18.20p	16.61p
Dividends per share*	6.25p	5.20p

*Adjusted for 1 for 4 capitalisation issue made 28.7.78.

Points from Mr. Ronald Collingwood's Statement:

- Turnover and profits achieved new record levels despite difficult trading conditions resulting from increased VAT.
- Total dividend increased by 20%.
- Capital commitments currently over £4m including seven new branches.
- "A very strong position to face the challenge of the 80s."



H. Samuel Limited

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary, H. Samuel Limited, Hunters Road, Birmingham B19 1DS.

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THE POUND

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US current account deficit up to \$2,600m

The United States current account deficit has widened to \$2,600m (about £1,120m) in the first quarter from a revised \$1,800m in the fourth quarter of 1979, the Commerce Department in Washington says.

The fourth quarter deficit was originally reported as \$900m.

The increase in the deficit was more than accounted for by a \$1,650m increase in the merchandise trade deficit, which reached \$10,880m. The deficit on goods and services increased \$441m to \$691m.

Unilateral transfers showed a deficit of \$1,880m in the first quarter, compared with a deficit of \$1,550m in the fourth.

Foreign assets in the United States increased \$991m in the first quarter to \$5,020m. Outflows of United States assets to other countries stood at \$11,820m in the first quarter, compared with \$13,490m in the last quarter of 1979.

Deadline postponed

The United States has quietly postponed for another month to July 19 the deadline for its decision on whether to take action against imports from the European Community. Retaliation was called for because of Britain's restrictions on imports of certain American textile fibres.

Tokyo prices rise

Japan's wholesale prices, which declined slightly in May from the previous month for the first time in over 18 months, climbed again in the first 10 days of June, going up 0.1 per cent from the previous 10-day period, according to the Bank of Japan.

Canberra downturn

Economic activity slipped back 0.3 per cent in Australia in the March quarter, following two quarters of growth, according to preliminary estimates of national income and expenditure issued by the statistics bureau in Canberra.

Export index down

The Japanese export goods price index in May rose 105.5 (1975 equals 100), down 3.6 per cent from April but up 11.4 per cent from the like year-earlier month, the Bank of Japan announces.

Austerity measures

The Brazilian government has announced a series of economic austerity measures, including restrictions on imports and investments for state companies, aimed at reducing the country's 94 per cent annual inflation.

Pipes from Japan

Four Japanese steel companies have contracted to sell a total of 60,000 tonnes of 30-inch steel pipes to Marathon Oil for a North Sea pipeline.

\$130m Eurocredit

Financorp Confirme SPA of Milan has organized a \$130m nine year Eurocredit line for Sidelmi Coper SPA to finance the supply of five compressor units to the Algerian state oil company Sonatrach for a gas pipeline.

Irish inflation

Inflation in the Irish Republic has topped 20 per cent for the first time in four years, and price rises brought about by the Dublin government's tough budget four months ago have been blamed for the increase. The budget put up the cost of alcohol by almost 14 per cent.

Redundancies inevitable despite Department of Trade export help

Steel crisis depresses scrap trade

Britain's scrap processors are facing the chill winds of recession which are blowing even more coldly over the scrap yards because of the crisis in the steel industry.

Short time working is becoming common, prices are falling and some grades of scrap are no longer collected. Redundancies among the industry's 60,000 workers seem inevitable.

The scrap industry depends on the health of the steel industry and on the engineering and motor industries for castings and steel demand in the United Kingdom dropping sharply, the scrap processors are caught in the downward spiral.

The industry has compensated for the low demand on the home market by diverting scrap metal to countries outside the EEC. This policy is being helped by the Department of Trade's agreement to issue an open general export licence.

Yesterday the British Scrap Federation expressed grave concern over the fall in scrap prices. The fall started 15 months ago and has accelerated in the past two months.

Prices of the premium grade scrap used in steelmaking have fallen from a peak of £55 a tonne in spring 1978 to £34 a tonne in the first half of this month.

Further reductions of between £6 and £9 are expected soon in the price at which scrap metal is delivered to the steelworks.

Prices would then return to the dangerously low levels which prevailed in the autumn of 1977. The Scrap Federation said the low prices were making it uneconomic for the processing companies, which have invested heavily in modern machinery and equipment, to collect the lower grades of scrap. The industry predicted that once demand improved prices would be forced up to a higher level than would have been expected.

The industry has welcomed the easing of restrictions on exports to countries outside the European Community. The demand for steel in the EEC, Spain and others have proved to be a constant business to the extent that in

the first four months of this year the scrap processors shipped almost 1 million tonnes of ferrous scrap worth £56m overseas. This was considered to be a considerable success, particularly since the industry exported about 1.34 million tonnes worth £75m in the whole of last year.

But even countries outside the EEC have become less appealing with a noticeable weakening in demand. An upturn in foreign markets is not foreseen in the short term.

For the future the scrap processors are far from optimistic as the recession tightens its grip on the United Kingdom steel-using industries and becomes even more pronounced among steelmakers.

The British Steel Corporation has traditionally been the customer of the scrap industry, buying between 3.5 million tonnes and 4 million tonnes of scrap to feed its electric arc furnaces. But the closure programme provides no encouragement for the scrap processors.

Peter Hill

British Shipbuilders and unions fail to save Doxford plant

By Our Industrial Editor

Redundancy notices are to be issued to more than 500 marine engine workers in the North-east next week after confirmation yesterday that the Doxford Engines plant at Sunderland is to close.

British Shipbuilders announced in April that it planned to phase out production of the Doxford engine by the end of September. Some 250 workers will be kept on to produce spares for existing engines.

The state shipbuilding corporation agreed to a request from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to withhold redundancy notices until the possibilities of securing further orders had been investigated.

Discussions have been held by British Shipbuilders and the confederation with the Ministry of Defence over the past two weeks but neither avenue offered a case for the continued maintenance of the engine works.

Orders from Canadian interests were considered inadequate to sustain the Doxford Engines labour force and discussion with the Ministry of Defence over the possibility of the engines being used in Royal Navy fleet auxiliary vessels

also provided no basis for a change in the closure plans.

Executives of the state corporation discussed the issue in talks with CSEU leaders in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday and confirmed that notices would be effective from Monday.

Under its rationalization plan for engine building, British Shipbuilders will concentrate engine building on the Tyne at the Wallsend works of Clark, Hawthorn, where Sulzer, and Stork Werksnoor engines are built under licence.

The corporation has said that a significant increase in employment could be expected at the Wallsend works.

Liechtenstein tightens its tax laws

Vaduz, June 19.—After years of pressure by foreign monetary and tax authorities, a revised law tightening official controls over Liechtenstein's thousands of financial trusts and institutes, came into force this week.

Much of the business done through this tiny principality will now be subject to audit and be entered in the public register.

Up to now, one of the main attractions of the principality has been the absence of official scrutiny or regulation.

Investors have thus been able to benefit from the principality's generous tax advantages without fear of discovery by their home countries' tax authorities.

However, local lawyers, who act as frontmen for the 20,000-30,000 financial companies registered here, expect no significant drop in business, since the basic liberal fabric of company legislation, drawn up in the 1920s, remains intact.

Yet the reform provoked controversy on its way into the law books, with parliament resisting an attempt by the government to water it down.

Those working to dilute it claimed there were no legal grounds for official control over what in many cases amounted to a private contract between a foreign client and a trustee administering his funds.

Others felt the companies would be hard put to find enough qualified auditors in a state with a tight labour market, and that the additional cost would send customers away to other, cheaper tax havens.

Those who stood out for a tougher reform felt Liechtenstein had to show real evidence of a clampdown on shady operations if pressure from abroad were not to become intolerable.

Liechtenstein is particularly vulnerable to pressure from Switzerland, since it uses Swiss currency and is linked by a customs union.

West German industry 'meets challenge of higher oil prices'

From Peter Norman
Brussels, June 19

The West German federal bank has warned that Germany has failed to make progress towards reducing its balance of payments deficit. In its quarterly review of the economy, the central bank said that the country's external economic problems had grown during the spring, with the current account payments deficit now running at an annual rate of Deutsche marks 24,000m (£5,900m).

This, combined with continuing upward pressure on domestic prices, meant that the bank had held firm to its tight money policy and believed that the growth of central bank money stock—West Germany's key monetary indicator—should be held this year at the lower end of the 5 to 8 per cent target range.

But the federal bank's latest analysis also noted that economic activity was generally healthy in the first few months of 1980, with gross national product rising by a real seasonally adjusted 1.5 per cent in the first quarter. Even after adjusting this figure for a relatively high number of working days in the period, the German economy was growing at a real annual rate of 3.5 per cent.

Perhaps more important, the bank believed that German industry had responded in a positive fashion to the sharp increase in oil prices over the past 18 months.

It commented that the oil price increases had not prompted resignation on the part of German business as in 1974-75 but had produced "greater efforts to combat the

challenge of higher prices through increased deployment of capital and deliberate saving of energy".

The overall deterioration of Germany's current account position—caused primarily by increased oil prices and more spending by tourists abroad—stands in marked contrast to a general improvement in Germany's export performance.

The federal bank noted that in the first four months of this year German exports to the two West European oil producers, Britain and Norway, increased by 23 and 34 per cent respectively, while there was also a big jump in exports to other West European countries and the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

The bank attributed this performance in part to a "real" devaluation of the Deutsche mark of about 3 per cent between December last year and May 1980.

While welcoming the improved standards of living for German industry, the bank warned that the effective devaluation of the mark had increased the danger of Germany importing inflation.

It also made clear that a restrictive monetary policy alone could not cure Germany's balance of payments problem and called on the public sector to hold down the overall growth in its spending next year to 4 per cent.

Looking ahead at this year's estimated public sector borrowing requirement of DM50,000m, the bank argued that a more cautious spending policy on the part of federal and state authorities would increase the scope available for industry to invest, and so ensure that Germany's balance of payments deficit did not become a permanent phenomenon.



Mr David Howell: convinced of need for expanded nuclear programme.

Need for debate on nuclear energy

By Bill Johnston

Public debate on nuclear energy should be encouraged to reduce fears based on ignorance, prejudice and superstition, according to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy.

In an address to the annual meeting of the British Nuclear Forum yesterday, Mr Howell emphasized that the Government had played its part in committing resources to establish a nuclear industry in the United Kingdom. The rest, he said, was the responsibility of those within the industry.

Over the next decade, 15,000 megawatts capacity of nuclear power will be created by building one nuclear station a year, on average.

Permission has already been granted to the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) each to build an advanced gas cooled reactor (AGCR), one at Eynsham, Lancashire, and the other at Torness, East Lothian. Each will cost at least £1,200m.

Mr Howell said: "I am myself convinced both of the need for an expanded nuclear programme and of the industry's ability to maintain its remarkable standards of safety. But I am equally sure of the need to convince as many of the British people as will show an interest, and weigh the arguments in a rational fashion."

Many in the industry were of the opinion that they were being judged by standards which were not entirely fair. "I know that for many of you the very words 'public debate' conjure up an image of a coconut shy, with yourselves as the coconuts."

The energy minister called on those in the nuclear industry to pull together to fulfil the Government's nuclear building programme.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Manning levels on London Transport

From Mr K. Muir McKelvey
Sir, I noted with interest the article "London's Downhill Transport" (June 18) that Paris transport is 55 per cent subsidised against 43 per cent in London. Each Paris Metro train has a crew of one, London two. No one inspects tickets on entry or collects tickets on exit from the Paris Metro. Perhaps the average station staff per shift is three as against six.

So for one train and one station the Paris fares have to meet 44 per cent of the cost of one team of five while the London fares need to cover 57 per cent of the cost of a team of 10. No wonder that bought at a time, Metro tickets covering some 50 square miles of central Paris cost only 15p each while the average (judiciously varying) fare in the corresponding central area of London is over 30p.

Yours faithfully,
K. MUIR MCKELVEY,
37 Greville Drive,
Edgmonton,
Birmingham, B15.
June 18.

From Mr T. A. Donnelly
Sir, Dan van der Vat's article on London Transport in *The Times* (June 18) and his appointment of the blame for the mess in which it finds itself is in line with the views held by industrialists in London on where the blame should lie for London's traffic and communications problems.

The CBI London Regional Council has just published a

report entitled *London's creeping paralysis* in which we are very clear that the responsibility for the lack of an adequate road system in the capital lies firmly on the shoulders of the politicians, both national and local, who so frequently take the opportunity of a change in political administration to carry out what amounts in some cases to a reversal of policy of their predecessors.

As Dan van der Vat says, the time required for planning major capital works far outstrips the life of a single national or local government and it must be a crazy way to order our affairs when the civil servants and local government officers are for ever changing or tearing up plans and starting afresh with each new administration.

There is obviously room for differences of opinion between the political parties on questions of principle and sometimes on the practicalities but it is high time that the politicians realized the economic damage which they are doing to the capital and settled down to finding a political consensus which would produce a broad bipartisan policy, not only for London Transport but for London's road system as well.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. DONNELLY,
Chairman,
CBI London Region Roads Committee,
21 Tottenham Street,
London, W1H 9LP.
June 18.

No British surrender on exports

From the Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board
Sir, Mr Christopher Fogg (*The Times*, June 19), asks if we have decided to surrender on exports. The answer must be an emphatic "no".

I am the last person to argue with him about the problems facing exporters at the moment, but he is certainly wrong in saying that most of the assistance provided by the BOTB is to be cut. He and other traders can still look to the board for a wide range of assistance.

Although the board is bearing its share of public expenditure and manpower cuts, we are doing so in such a way as to maintain the main thrust of our support for exporters. For example, in this year, we shall be supporting over 300 groups of British businessmen at overseas trade fairs and exhibitions. We have just issued our 10 millionth card from the Export Intelligence Service, and from July 1 we are increasing the upper limit of guarantee under the Market Entry Guarantee Scheme from £100,000 to £125,000 per venture.

Although I would not deny that the going is tough, there is a great deal of support, both financial and otherwise, available for those who ask for it.

Yours faithfully,
S. D. WILKS,
Chief Executive,
British Overseas Trade Board,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET.
June 19.

BP links with Russia

From Mr Ivan Berg

Sir, Would it not be to our advantage to look a little more seriously at Mr Edward Heath's suggestion that British Petroleum should be permitted and encouraged to sell oil technology to the Soviet Union?

If we assume that the strategists are correct in their assumption that Russia is about to run short of oil and that Soviet interest in the Middle East stems from this, then any suggestion which may help to alleviate that particular situation is surely worthy of examination.

Alaskan oil technology (which is unlikely to be used again in the West) could help unlock the vast frozen assets of the Siberian oilfields. The Soviet Union would once more be self-sufficient in energy; even a sufficient net exporter. A desirable end in itself for the Russians, but the ramifications for the West are warning to contemplate.

One can foresee a lessening of East-West tension, an expansion in trade, a reduction in inflation—and with Mexican oil rapidly coming on stream, a significant lessening of western dependence on the volatile Middle East.

I fail to see how Alaskan oil technology sold to the Soviet Union could radically aid an assumed expansionist policy or give a meaningful strategic advantage to the Soviet block.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN BERG,
Ivan Berg Associates (Audio Publishing) Limited,
35a Broadhurst Gardens,
Hampstead,
London NW6 3QT.
June 13.

able end in itself for the

the proposed link with the average benefit available to the CEGB over the link's lifetime. The latter is greater than the savings in the early years because, as everyone now realizes, the price of oil, including that of coal and oil, is likely to continue to rise in real terms. Hence the benefits from using less of these fuels will go on rising also.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BAKER,
Secretary,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street,
London EC1A 7AU.

From the Secretary of the Central Electricity Generating Board
Sir, While the main issues raised in Mr E. A. Smith's letter (June 9) are about electricity marketing, a judgemental area, the reference to questions raised at a recent public inquiry is a matter of fact which must be corrected.

There is no question, as Mr Smith alleges, of the CEGB having double counted the benefits of the link by ascribing the total operating savings from the proposed British/French electricity link as a benefit to the CEGB only. In this instance some people confused information relating to the benefits of

Leaks from British Steel Corporation

From Mr Stephen Hugh-Jones

Sir, You report today (June 13) a major decision taken by British Steel—the date for closing Consett.

Exactly one week ago you reported counsel for BSC as arguing before the Law Lords that its quarrel with Granada was too urgent to go to appeal, because the leakage of documents to that company and my own paper, *Financial Weekly*, was, in effect, preventing BSC taking such decisions.

The Lords having disposed of this argument of urgency, I trust it is in order—I offer no comment on the substance still at issue—to point out this striking contrast—and to remark that Consett is not alone.

Since the Granada leak in early February, and our own last month, BSC has taken unprecedent major decisions: all those involved in fighting and settling the steel strike, and more recently, those leading to agreement on demanding at Port Talbot and Llanwern.

Maybe there are others held in abeyance? If so, one can fairly ask whether moles are to blame—or more plausible causes, such as the imminent arrival of a new chairman.

My paper must accept responsibility for what it has done: publish, responsibly, a document of undoubted and justifiable public interest. That is our job, and no doubt in doing it we have caused BSC some embarrassment. But are we also to accept responsibility for what would be sorry lapses of BSC management—if they had ever occurred?

In the conduct of our legitimate business, we have no wish to prevent BSC conducting theirs. We don't believe we have.

We would like to believe that our wish is reciprocated.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN HUGH-JONES,
Editor,
Financial Weekly,
9 Holborn,
London EC1N 2LL.

Post haste wrist watch

From Mrs J. H. P. Arnold

Sir, I left my wristwatch at my sister's house in Petersfield after a visit yesterday. She noticed it soon after my departure around 4 pm, packed it, and posted it.

This morning at 7.45 am our postman delivered the watch still ticking and showing the correct time on his usual round.

This may be no record, but in what other country could one expect it to happen as part of the normal postal service?

Yours faithfully,
JEAN H. ARNOLD,
11 Dade Heights,
East Sussex,
BN25 1EA.
June 12.



Arbutnot Latham

Preliminary results for the year ended 31st March 1980

Group profit, before extraordinary items, totalled £1,298,000—up 56% on last year. (This is after tax and transfers to inner reserves.) Total profit was £1,307,000—an all-time record.

A final dividend of 7p per share is recommended, making a total net dividend for the year of 11p (1978/79—10.42p).

Last year, I said I looked forward with confidence to the present group figures. We live in uncertain times but I would say the same, now, as I look forward to the outcome of the present year.

A. R. C. Arbutnot, Chairman

The Annual General Meeting of Arbutnot Latham Holdings Limited will be held on Thursday, 31st July, 1980. Copies of the Report and Accounts will be available after 2nd July from the Secretary, 37 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BY.

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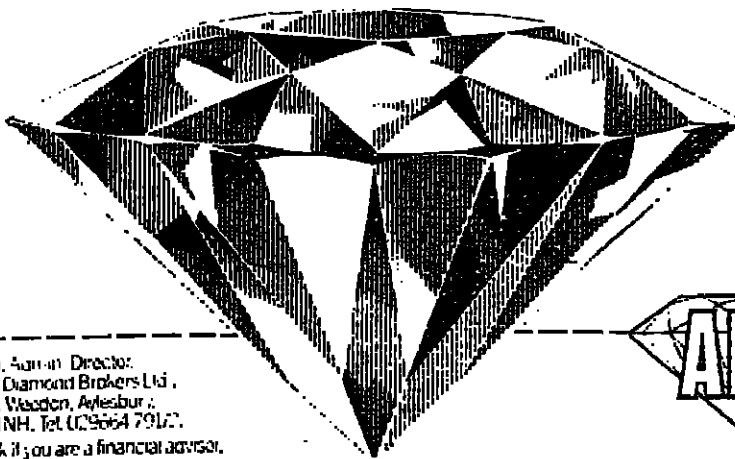
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investment—the kind offered by Amalgamated Diamond Brokers. We are extremely experienced in this very specialised field and, as part of our service, provide full indemnity against incorrect graduation.

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Please tick if you are a financial adviser.

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AMALGAMATED DIAMOND BROKERS

Guide for negotiators on new technology

By Donald Macintyre

Guarantees of no redundancy for women and full union involvement in planning the use of microprocessor equipment in manufacturing are among the goals set out in a new white paper on new technology.

The guide, prepared by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS), argues strongly that "the introduction of new technology does not have to mean higher unemployment".

The union says that the Government's present economic policies are creating the "worst possible conditions for the encouragement of industrial innovation" but adds that evidence suggests that the introduction of new microchip manufacturing techniques need not of itself reduce the overall level of jobs.

The guide says that a guarantee against redundancy, which is embodied in a model agreement which the union proposes, is the best way of achieving job security.

It accepts, however, that such a policy may involve individual workers changing jobs within the enterprise, or redeployment and even relocation at the pattern of demand for labour is changed by new technology. In that case relocation must be fully negotiated and adequate allowances paid.

The union also acknowledges that where bargaining power is weak and total employment protection cannot therefore be secured, efforts must be made to improve on the minimum amounts laid down in the Redundancy Payments Act.

Pay rates should reflect greater productivity and financial returns secured by employers through new technology, while "a golden opportunity" exists to pursue shorter working hours. That should consist in "orderly progress" towards a 35-hour week, six weeks' holiday and retirement at 60 by a fixed date.

Negotiators should ensure that those whose jobs are most affected are given priority in retraining for new skills and recruitment for new jobs, and that "women, who are frequently confined to a narrow range of poorly paid jobs, are given every opportunity to train for all new jobs".

The guide draws particular attention to computer-related likely to affect many of TASS's 200,000 members and which cut out many routine drawing operations and indeed are now "essential" in some industries such as the manufacture of semi-conductors and telecommunications switching systems.

It also lays down guidelines for visual display unit work processes, suggesting for example that a 20-minute break should be applied for every two hours' continuous work on such equipment.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Waiting for the next move

surprise that the gilt market ran it of profit-taking yesterday. It has been ahead strongly while the like a cut in MLR just ahead of the next of a 2.1 per cent jump in May only was hardly the most credible event now is presumably news on whether or not the s to make any new stock issues. They already have around £750m of stocks in banking July, but it is surprising if they did not want east one new stock into the market.

the May money supply figures, a rise in Sterling M3 had been last week. If there was any surprise, then it lay in the size of it, at some £290m.

of course, is that the May figure, particularly in terms of the central government borrowing at. Part of the exceptionally large will, however, be reflected in the king figures, though on this its influence on the monetary may well be smaller.

seems possible that the impact of and foreign currency finance, ed positive last month, will revert it negative pattern. In short, there is as yet to suppose that monetary about to be blown off course or ill cut in MLR could be on the e too long.

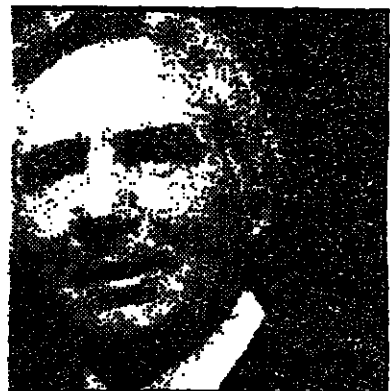
ing

ined its unbroken growth record profits turn out at £63.6m, just 3.25 and a shade below market hopes. significantly, it seems certain that mentioned profits on various share rhaps £3m) sold in the thick of for Decca, Rascal would yesterday g its first ever profits drop.

t alone, should be sufficient to her realism into a share rating n after yesterday's 10p fall to slightly ahead of events, given 2.3 per cent and a p/e ratio of ng to 19 fully-taxed.

's pedestrianism was due mainly ictical radio orders which left the n side with a 40 per cent sales o make all the running.

ensions over Afghanistan and ns, orders are bunching again so



Harrison, chairman and managing director of Rascal Electronics.

p recovery this year should bring ritories and borrowings which £100m in the wake of Decca. is out the timing of the Decca bid fortunate, in that Rascal would off-set any dilution caused y issue to Decca shareholders. ly balance the dilution Rascal will ke £79m this year. This figure is range but whether or not Rascal a towards the £90m mark depends on how fast interest rates drop ificant that data systems have yet y signs of the recession, while r new series of anti-jamming iment promises to be fairly

urrent levels, the shares seem to ing both these factors and Rascal's in a smooth consolidation of

tion Trust
aspect of
a-merger

he rumours three years ago that ould be the first of the United il giants to bid for a major min-

ing group, it is British Petroleum which is poised to take the plunge not with Rio Tinto-Zinc, which was also supposed to be Shell's target, but with Selection Trust the smallest of the four United Kingdom mining finance houses.

In so doing it is following the already well-trodden path of some of the United States oil majors like Atlantic Richfield and Standard Oil of California which, nervous about their long-term future as pure oil companies, have been diversifying into all round natural resources concerns.

BP has already made tentative moves in this direction, most noticeably in coal and mining link-ups in Australia. But it has clearly found itself constrained in its prey since both Charter and now Consolidated Gold Fields after the swoop earlier this year are firmly in the Anglo-American camp while RTZ, with its extensive South African and Canadian interests, would pose possibly insurmountable political problems.

The Selection Trust takeover also poses a number of hurdles; there is Charter's 27 per cent stake which though long-standing now appears as a less strategic holding. Selection is strong in West Africa where BP has recently been having its troubles in Nigeria and there are a number of United Kingdom industrial interests which do not sit easily in BP's thinking, while the important Canadian mining interests could be stymied by the host government's unfriendly attitude to big overseas companies.

All told though Selection Trust probably raises fewer difficulties than a takeover of any other major group while its spread of interests in Australia, Canada and Europe have been deliberately concentrated over the past decade in politically safe areas.

And the benefits in the K/13 Dutch gas field, the North Sea and its existing mining interests in Australia, where it is in partnership with Western Mining—a Selection Trust portfolio investment—as well as the other mining properties are clearly a prize BP thinks worth having.

In financial terms an all cash bid would cost BP perhaps £400m assuming it is close to net asset value or around £12-13 a share, which BP could easily afford from its healthy cash flow. Selection Trust would probably hold out for more and may be unwilling to recommend BP paper. But over the last few years it has found it increasingly difficult to fund its mining developments.

There will also be a number of other loose ends to be tied up most notably Selection Trust's 8.3 per cent stake in Amax, where Socal has just built up a 19 per cent interest as well. A full bid there would probably be outside BP's scope. Charter's attitude still has to be revealed but if it accepts and finds itself with £100m in its pocket it would turn its attention to expanding the United Kingdom industrial side.

China Clays Export margins under pressure

English China Clay romped home in the half year to March 31 with pretax profits ahead from £10.4m to £19.1m and above expectations. With the recession now beginning to bite, though, the second half will be tougher and there is no need to upgrade earlier hopes of £38m to £40m for the full year compared with £33m in 1978-79.

An 86 per cent rise in first-half profits is on a 37 per cent increase in sales to £170m reflecting volume growth in a capital intensive business, the recent January price rise of 11 per cent on coating clay and the celestem winter weather.

On most counts the favours of the first half look like being reversed. The group exports four-fifths of its china clay mainly to the European paper industry and signs of falling demand have been accentuated by the recent strikes in Sweden let alone the impact on margins and export competitiveness of high sterling. The extent of the downturn is hard to judge but English China expects volume to be down for the year as whole.

Against this background and with added threat of increased coating paper and clay capacity in the United States impacting on the European industry, cost pressures are intensifying and margins will come under pressure.

The quarries division which had a strong first-half will also find the going tougher in the second. On profits of £40m the fully-taxed p/e ratio at 94p is 8. The interim dividend has been raised by 18 per cent but assuming a more modest final increase to leave the total up by a tenth, a yield of 8.4 per cent may not provide sufficient support when the recession deepens.

Ever since the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) began to take control of the production of their oil a decade ago, the multinational oil companies have been faced with a struggle for long-term survival.

The companies have lost the guaranteed access to the vital oil supplies they need for their downstream refining and marketing activities. Opec members cannot shift supplies from one company to another, demand premium payments or lead an effective auction by placing their supplies on the spot market.

Direct marketing of crude by Opec members rose from 2.4 million barrels a day in 1973 to 13 million barrels a day last year. Increasingly, the multinationals are being bypassed from the supply route. Their supplies are ever more uncertain, their future ever more doubtful.

But, at the same time, the rise in Opec prices and the shortage of supplies which developed as a result of the fall of the Shah in Iran, has created a huge leap in all company profits.

That profits rise allows the companies a breathing space both to secure new oil supplies from non-Opec areas and to replace revenue lost from oil with profits from new activities.

Of all the multinationals, the changes in the international oil market have hit the hardest. Its critics sometimes refer to it as a two-pipeline company. Had it not been lucky enough, the argument goes, to have found the

Forties field in the North-Sea, and the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska, it would be on its knees. The criticism is unfair because, although luck had a part to play, BP's geologists must take credit for their success. Nevertheless it contains more than a grain of truth.

Production from these two areas has been responsible for transforming BP's fortunes. It will not last for ever. By the mid-1980s Forties will begin to decline from its position as the supplier of the equivalent of one quarter of Britain's oil needs and by 1990 Alaska, too, will be past its peak.

Faced with this prospect, Sir David Steel, BP's chairman, laid out the company's strategy in a key paragraph of his statement with the 1979 accounts:

"The company's policy is to develop whatever opportunities it can in oil and gas, providing these meet our criteria for risk and reward. In the future an increasing proportion of new investment, research and enterprise will be directed to activities additional to oil and gas, mainly connected with the production and use of energy and natural resources."

The intended acquisition of Selection Trust fits exactly into this strategy. In financial terms it is not a big step—shares or cash worth around £400m should be issued, which compares with more than £1,000m needed to develop a North Sea oil field, and the company has a net income last year of £1.621m. But it marks an important step in diversification away from total reliance on energy to a wider based, natural

resource group.

It is a direction which other oil companies have already followed. Standard Oil of California owns 20 per cent of Ammax, the leading United States mining house, which was run by Mr Ian MacGregor, the new head of British Steel. Atlantic Richfield took over the Anaconda copper group.

Shell has owned a metals group for many years and Exxon has said it would look at possible joint ventures with RTZ. British Petroleum, however, has until fairly recently appeared far less willing to diversify than other groups. But gradual change has been taking place. BP Coal was formed in 1974, BP Nutrition in 1976 and BP Chemicals in 1978.

All the multinationals see coal as an important source of future earnings. BP's initial target is to raise its own production outside the United States to about 20 million tonnes per year by 1985, giving it a base in a source of energy which it believes could grow during the next 20 years at the same rate as oil grew in the last 20 years.

Mineral development and exploration in a natural adjunct to the exploitation of coal. The attraction of Selection Trust is that it offers a minerals exploration and development team, which is widely regarded as being one of the best in the world. A fifth of Selection Trust's profits come from the production of minerals concentrating on coal, gas and oil. A further fifth from contracting and technical services, largely in the same fields. In short, BP has the money and Selection Trust the expertise.

But there is no certainty that the move will prove successful. In arguing against increased taxes on their profits in both the United Kingdom and the United States, the multinationals have claimed that they need large resources to finance future energy projects in the long-term interests of the West.

In building up coal production, projects for synthetic fuels, or exploration in Arctic regions or deep offshore water, the multinationals can argue that they are fulfilling their side of the bargain. As long as the companies are investing in energy, they can claim that their interests and the interests of their governments coincide.

Investment in a company like Selection Trust, however, fits into a different category. The more money a company like BP spends on non-energy interests, the more it is tempting governments to take the search for energy security into its own hands.

For BP, however, relying on energy alone for future income is ever more risky. Control over oil development by western governments is in continuous danger of being as restrictive as control by Opec.

The international political commitment to increase world coal trade is not yet as great as it should be.

BP was formed as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to exploit the immense reserves from Iran. As the Shah fell, BP lost 40 per cent of its crude supplies. Since April this year it has not taken a gallon of oil from the coun-

lost supplies from Nigeria and Kuwait.

Compared with what has happened, the risks of diversification, must seem small.

The TES Goes to Work

The Times Educational Supplement now provides on its "School to Work" page each week, specialist news coverage of the developing—and controversial—relationship between education and industry and the transition from school to work.

Industry and education need to know about each other. They also need to keep tabs on the rapidly growing activities of the agencies and organisations, public and voluntary, that deal with young people.

The "School to Work" page supplements the attention being paid throughout the paper to the needs and interests of industrial trainees, careers specialists, youth workers, and all those concerned with equipping the young for a full adult role.

From newsgroups on Fridays

THE TIMES
EDUCATIONAL
SUPPLEMENT

Technology

Plumbing the depths of the oceans for power

Kenneth Owen describes a system which uses variations in the sea's temperature to generate electricity

Harnessing the tides and the waves is not the only way to get power from the sea. Energy from the sun is soaked up by the sea and this, too, can be tapped to provide electrical power.

The idea is about 100 years old but its practical application is much more recent. It makes use of the contrast between the warm water near the surface and the colder water lower down. This temperature difference is the key to an ingenious process that is now moving out of the laboratory to the world's oceans.

The name of the process is Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, or Otec. Demonstration plants are under operation last year off the coasts of Hawaii and Japan.

In tropical regions the drop in temperature between the upper and lower levels of the sea can be about 20°C. Several conversion processes have been considered, but the one which is generally favoured at present involves ammonia circulating in a closed system based on the Rankine cycle.

In this sequence liquid ammonia is evaporated in a heat exchanger using the warm surface water at, say, 25°C. After passing through a separator (where remaining liquid ammonia is separated out) the ammonia steam drives a turbine which drives a generator, so producing electricity.

From the turbine the steam passes to another heat exchanger which functions as a condenser, cooled by the deeper water at perhaps 5°C. The ammonia condenses and is pumped back to the evaporator and the cycle is repeated.

In the United States serious work on the concept began in 1974, when the National Science Foundation awarded parallel contracts to two companies to study Otec engineering and economic feasibility. Last summer the engineering, if not the economic side, was confirmed off the coast of Hawaii in a small-scale ocean installation known as Mini-Otec.

This project was funded by the State of Hawaii, and a

group of companies including Lockheed (one of the two NSF contractors), Dillingham Corporation of Honolulu, and Alfa-Laval of Sweden. Lockheed's role included systems integration, power and ocean systems engineering and test direction. Titanium plate-type heat exchangers were supplied by Alfa-Laval.

Mini-Otec was assembled from off-the-shelf components on board a converted barge on loan from the United States Navy. Power conversion equipment aboard the barge was linked to a 2,000 ft cold water pipe which also formed part of the mooring system.

In operation for about 1,000 hours, the plant produced about 50 kilowatts of electricity, of which about 35 kilowatts were used to operate the plant equipment such as pumps, compressors, navigational lamps and refrigerator. In other words, it provided a net output of about 15 kilowatts of usable power.

Mini-Otec confirmed the engineering calculations and showed that a number of possible problems—"biofouling" (the deposit of slime on the seawater side of the heat exchanger), trapped gas in the cold water, which could affect the efficiency of the pumps, and clogging, by debris, of the seawater inlet screens—did not arise in practice.

A second series of tests using Mini-Otec is planned and the United States Department of Energy now intends to take the concept further with two further development projects. The first will involve a converted tanker, known as Otec-L, which will be used for sea trials of various types of heat exchangers to be supplied by Lockheed, Alfa-Laval, Westinghouse, and TRW.

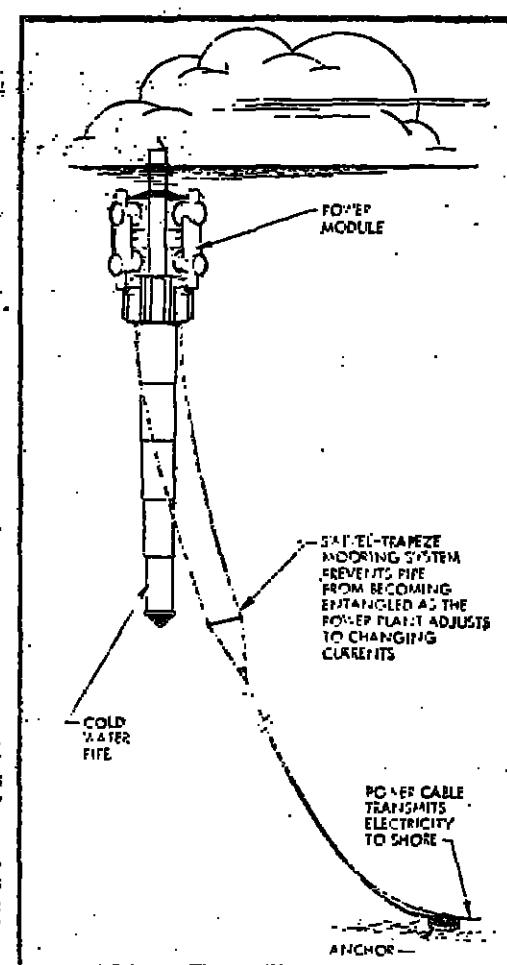
By about 1985, it is hoped, a 10-40 megawatt demonstration plant will be designed and built in the second Department of Energy project to check the economics of Otec operation. Efficiency rises with increasing size of plant, according to Lockheed—a commercial plant should produce about 70 per cent usable power from its 200-400MW generating capacity.

Several ways of applying the Otec principle are now being studied in various countries. Electrical energy can simply be transmitted from an Otec vessel to shore by cable or, where deep water occurs near the shore, the plant could be land-based.

Alternatively, a floating Otec plant could be combined with an energy-intensive production process such as an ammonia, hydrogen or aluminium plant and the end-products could be transported to shore by tanker. Another possible scheme uses the rich nutrients in the deep cold water for the cultivation of shellfish and fish—"aquaculture"—as well as the basic electrical generation. And a fourth idea is to combine Otec electrical conversion with the desalination of seawater.

A combination of the third and fourth of these schemes—Otec plus aquaculture plus desalination—has been suggested by Swedish Otec.

The temperature difference between the cold and the warmer water remains substantial even after the exchange of heat in the Otec process. This can be applied to desalination using a low-temperature distillation technique and the reverse osmosis technique can also be employed, using Otec electricity and warm water.



An ocean thermal energy plant as conceived by Lockheed. Cold water is drawn up the tube to the generators and control area in the warmer water at the top.

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Abridged particulars—Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the under-mentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

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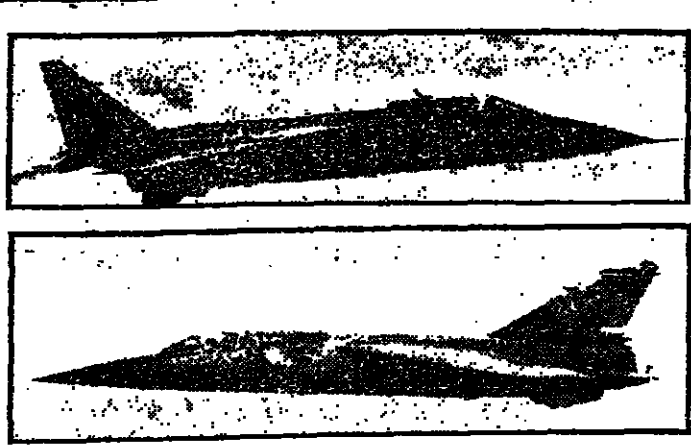
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Ross Davies

Business Diary: Co-op banks on Paxton • Jaguar v Mirage

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The Anglo-French Jaguar (above) has been eating up all the prizes in the French air force's bi-annual squadron competitions for fighter aircraft. Both the Comet and the Tactic 'Cups were won by squadrons equipped with the Jaguar in competition against all the squadrons equipped with the Mirage (below), which always won the prizes in previous years.

The Comet Cup is the most prized, since it goes to the squadron scoring most points overall in three trials which test accuracy and manoeuvrability against ground targets.

The Tactic Cup is awarded for air to air precision firing—

● Mario Schimberni, the new president of Montedison, the Italian chemicals giant, is evidently concerned that the group is less newsworthy now that it is within sight of breaking even.

Vieri Poggiali and Luigi Craici, two of his assistants, were in London yesterday talking about last year's figures and explaining Schimberni's policy for 1980.

Montedison, Poggiali said, probably deserved to be in the Guinness Book of Records for its achievement in losing 509,000m lire in 1977, but said the group was now nearly back in the black, thanks in part to the first good year for chemical prices for ages and to some heavy transfers of electric power plants.

"We are here today because we are a little worried that people don't talk about us any longer," he went on.

Schimberni, Poggiali said, was concentrating investment not in new capacity but in rationalisation and was going for high technology, high-added value products, particularly in plastics.

Craici, Schimberni's economic and strategic planner, added that this year "the chemical market is deteriorating; our results will be less favourable than in 1979". That should keep Montedison back in the news.



Adam Thomson

● The dust may be settling over the London-Hongkong airline route after the Whitehall announcement that four lines are to share it, but, as far as Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian Airways, is concerned, the fight goes on.

The Civil Aviation Authority gave BCal sole competitor's rights on the route up against British Airways and BACI planned accordingly with staff and aircraft—only to find John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, upturning the CAA's decision in pursuit of his "open skies" policy.

To say that Thomson is angry at the outcome is to put it mildly.

● Cartier, the French jewellers, which have been trying for years to take the expansion of a group of Mexican stores with the same name and which purport to sell "Cartier" merchandise is to open its own store in Mexico City two doors away from its competitor's biggest shop.

Alain Perrin, president and director general of Cartier, the Paris-based chain, said in New York this week that although his company has won 22 cases of trademark infringement against the Mexicans, the execution of the legal rulings is slow that it might take 25 years to bring the rival company to heel.

The Mexican chain, owned by a Fernando Pelletier, operates 14 stores.

Perrin said that he had had many meetings with Pelletier, who had offered to sell his business to Cartier for \$4.5m.

My piece the other day on Japanese wines prompts reader J. R. Jarvis to write to me with an anecdote from the 1930s when a traveller upset the waiter in a Tokyo hotel by asking if they had any French wine. The waiter said the cellar was as good as that of my European hotel and returned with a bottle bearing the label "Grand Vin. Bordeaux. France."

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Motoring

Reducing the cost of road accidents

Most debates about road safety measures come down, in official eyes at least, to the balance of cost and benefit. The verdict for a new safety initiative is: will the expenditure involved be recouped by the likely saving in casualties?

The equation must be a crude one because of the difficulty of determining the cost of a road accident. What the Government does is to attempt to put a price on such items as loss of output, police and medical services and damage to property and add a figure, which must be somewhat arbitrary, for pain, grief and suffering.

On that basis, each fatal accident in Great Britain (1977 figures) costs £64,600, a serious-injury accident £4,740 and a slight-injury accident £670. When those sums are multiplied by the number of accidents, the national cost of road casualties comes to £1,253m. Setting out those figures in a recently published report for the Government's Transport

and Road Research Laboratory, Miss Barbara Sabey considers what sort of road safety measures might constitute the best value for money and suggests that much can be achieved with low cost road improvements.

She says there is ample evidence in the road engineering field of substantial economic benefit and calculates that if £100m was spent on a comprehensive national programme designed to deal with accident blackspots and other road hazards, that would produce a return of £250m from accident savings. Turning to possible measures for improving the safety of vehicles, she points out that the full effect of, say, making anti-lock brakes mandatory on new cars would not be felt until most of the car population had been covered. That could take 10 years.

All she can offer are some sums. It would, for instance, be worth spending £578m making a new car safer if by doing so the vehicle's involvement in accidents could be totally eliminated. Since that is most unlikely, it is more realistic to talk in smaller figures: £29m a car would be worthwhile if 5 per cent of accident involvements could be saved.

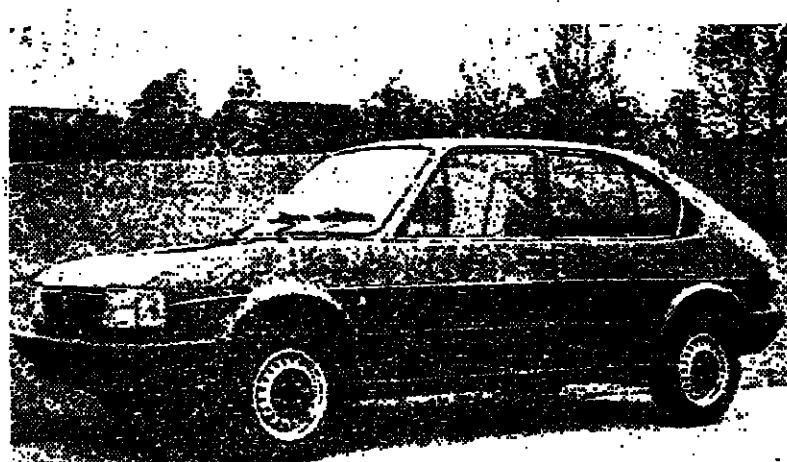
Miss Sabey says that the paramount consideration in reducing accidents is influencing human behaviour. Official research has found that 95 per cent of accidents involve a human failing (compared with 28 per cent a deficiency of the road network and only 81 per cent a vehicle defect). Two thirds of accidents involve human factors alone.

One example of influencing behaviour by persuasion is provided by the Government publicity campaigns on the wearing of seat belts. Since 1973 such campaigns have cost between £4m and £1m a year. The wearing rate initially doubled to about 30 per cent and has stayed at that level. The estimated savings are 5,000 deaths and serious injuries a year, an annual monetary saving of £25m.

For some reason, Miss Sabey does not try to cost the effect of making seat belt wearing compulsory but she notes that such legislation in Australia has reduced deaths and injuries by between 20 and 40 per cent, representing in equivalent British costs between £70m and £150m.

She does, however, speculate on the likely effects on what she calls "revitalized action" on drinking and driving, that is fresh legislation combined with publicity. The estimated benefits, on the basis of a 10 per cent saving in accidents, are about £150m a year at current prices; that also represents a saving of at least 100,000 hospital bed-nights a year.

If the cost of implementation of the new legislation and extra publicity were £10m a year, the economic returns from the exercise would be in the region of 10 to one. Miss Sabey mentions in conclusion that the cost of road safety measures is already about £1,000m a year, or not a lot less than the cost of the accidents themselves. So it is a question of spending money in



Still at the top—the Alfa Romeo Alfesud.

order to save it and in road accidents, as in other fields, of trying to get the best possible return.

Road test: Alfesud 1.5

A series of minor, if useful, changes to Alfa Romeo's Alfesud give the car, to praise again, arguably the best small car of the past decade. It led the field when it first appeared in 1972 and is still up with the best today. The pity is that labour troubles at the plant near Naples have consistently held back production and the car has never achieved its sales potential. The latest changes include the fitting of a front spoiler (not that, from a handling point of view, the

car needed one), new bumpers and light clusters, side strips to protect the bodywork and liberal use of matt black as a scratch proof finish on the door handles, radiator grille and so on. There are new front seats, giving better support, and more space has been created in the back by giving the rear seat extra tilt.

The essence of the Alfesud is that it drives like a sports car and yet has none of the traditional sports car vices such as boneshaking ride, raucous engine and cramped seating. On the contrary, it has the space, comfort and refinement to make it just as acceptable to the family motorist as to the enthusiast who likes to open the throttle and tear round corners.

In its design, the Alfesud combines flair with plenty of common sense. Under the bonnet, heading it must be said that few cars of such compact overall dimensions (less than 13ft long) manage to offer so much passenger and luggage space. The car is a genuine four-to-five seater and has a generous boot. The boot opening is on the small side but leaves no awkward lip to negotiate.

There is common sense, too, in the power unit. The horizontally opposed cylinder layout was chosen by the Alfa Romeo designer, Rudi Hruska, for its tidy shape, quiet running and low vibration, rather than for the sake of being different. It is an engine that never sounds bad tempered, however provoked, and will run sweetly all day at 70 mph even if it is turning over at 4,000 rpm in top gear.

It is also a very lively unit. On the 1.5 model it comes in 1490cc form, developing 84 bhp, taking the car from rest to 60 mph in just over 11 seconds, gives excellent flexibility and provides a top speed of about 100 mph. Such figures put the Alfesud among the quickest in its class. Performance is not achieved at the expense of fuel economy: 1 returned 28 mpg in town and up to 40 mpg, using the fifth gear which is standard on this model, on the open road.

The outstanding characteristic of the Alfesud is, however, its handling. I cannot think of another small car that is so responsive in everything that it does—steering, brakes, cornering all give the

driver the feeling of an being totally in control. I holding is enhanced by cr changes, although until warm-up reverse can be to engage.

The ride is firm and soak up the bumps as well sprung French cars; but from jarring. The modifi are well-padded and n thigh and side support, a range of adjustable steering inman "dash" mast, find an ideal position. In the Alfesud is less renou some Italian cars for f drivers with long arms a legs.

The main question mark the Alfesud have concern of finish and a tendency badly. The company claims made substantial improv both areas and the pres corrosion treatments, which phosphating, electrophores ing, enamelling and a zinc process, sound impressive only time will tell. The Alfesud was intriga, an advanced car if not ne a cheap one. In fact, on prices it is thoroughly con At £4,300 the 1.5 can stare in the face, from the VW Opel Kadett/Vauxhall As even the thoroughly con Ford Escort. The new Esco the autumn promises, how offer a sterner comparison.

Peter Wa

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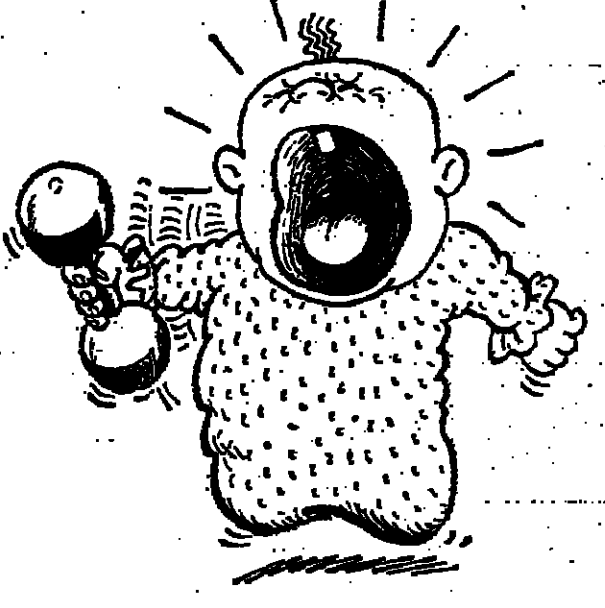
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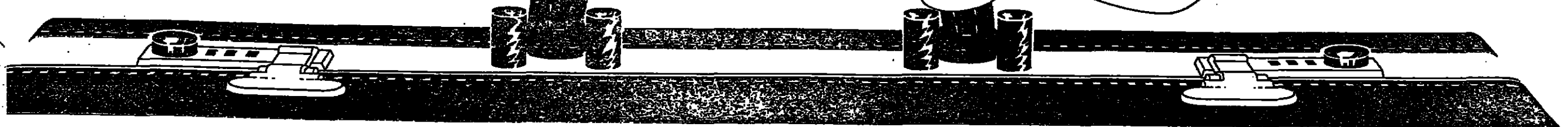
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Report assesses the political and social climate in the oil producing nation of Nigeria. A two-page press briefing is included



New beginning amid old enmities



the least typical of black Africa. The African in a Nigerian. No real idea of how to live in Nigeria. It is somewhere between 100 million and 100 million African states. The populations are apart from the black African, which is weaker than the African. It is a sign of getting into order. Nigeria is one of the most important of the continent. South Africa, distinction is that one of the few of the African Union. It is a political party and press.

Religious appeals painted on public transport are part of Nigeria's daily traffic scene. The heart-felt cry on this wagon which market women are boarding, is typical.

was the most thoroughly prepared transition of its kind in post-colonial Africa. Power had changed hands without bloodshed in Nigeria. When General Yakubu Gowon was deposed while attending the OAU summit in Kampala in July, 1975. But control remained with the military.

many African countries have not found an alternative to violence as a method of changing their leaders. Even if they settled for changing governments through the ballot box, the federal pattern would not be transferable to smaller, less complex societies. While the West has been alarmed about the spread of Marxist regimes in Africa, the most important black state by far has taken the United States political system as its model.

Awolowo continues to be revered as if he has been wronged. The President in turn has called him "a disgruntled person". Nigerian politics are a mixture of a new beginning and old enmities going back to the civil war and earlier.

After the war General Gowon sought to heal the wounds left by the conflict as quickly as possible. One proof of how the hatreds of 10 years ago have diminished is the present tactical alliance between northerners and easterners. Massacres of Ibo from the east who had settled in the north were a prelude to the secession of Biafra and the civil war.

The struggle was essentially between the north and the east, with each hoping for the support of the west. That the Yoruba, who were plumped for the federal cause is something to remember in trying to understand the continuing animosity between the Ibo-dominated Nigerian People's Party and Chief Awolowo's UPN.

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe's NPP, the third largest group, gives the NPP its overall majority in the House of Representatives. It would be too sweeping to describe Nigerian politics as tribal. But it would be equally misleading to describe the five parties which succeeded in being accepted for registration as national, ethnic or they had to present themselves as all-Nigerian organizations.

The most broadly-based is the governing NPP. Although President Shagari is a Fulani from the north, his party has managed to appeal to the east. The spread of votes from the north to the south means that the NPP can claim to have broader than regional or tribal backing.

But the party cannot claim that it has a national base. The Yorubas are solidly behind the UPN. The most left-wing party in this capitalist society, the PRP, is still very much a northern grouping. While the UPN is seeking to increase its appeal to the workers, tribalism dictates that it is to the workers of Lagos and the west.

An embarrassment of riches

Nigeria faces a dilemma familiar to Britain. It has oil, but less than a generation in which to try to transform the economy through this wealth. The country also has an overvalued currency, which does not augur well for the long-term aim of the Government to lessen dependence on oil by turning Nigeria into an exporter of foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

Like Indonesia, but unlike Saudi Arabia and Libya, Nigeria has a large population to feed, adequately house, educate and provide with health, clean water, drains and other facilities, and there is not all that long in which to do it on the basis of oil. But the Nigerians have already learnt the hard way that oil alone does not work economic miracles and are now deliberately trying to reduce their dependence on petroleum production.

It is admitted officially that the attempted great leap forward of the mid-1970s failed, that the economy was thrown out of gear, the construction boom was largely based on the cities and that agriculture, the traditional mainstay of what until the 1960s was a nation with a food surplus, stagnated.

The economy still seems unbalanced. You can drive along some of the best roads anywhere in the Third World in a locally-assembled French or German car and feel impressed by how far the country has developed and understand why Nigeria is such a magnet for workers from the poorer member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

But it must not be forgotten that while many make their way to city slums to earn their living in real jobs or by their wits on the street, more than four-fifths of the people remain in the underdeveloped agricultural areas. The fortunes of the economy were now determined by petroleum, which yielded most government revenue and foreign exchange earnings. This had led to a sharp rise in the level of government investment and expenditure, particularly since the start of the third national development plan in 1975.

When the military Government of General Olusegun Obasanjo handed over power to the civilian administration on October 1 last year, this

was a choice between where in Africa in recent months. But those in Zim had followed seven years of increasingly bloody civil war, and the elections in Ghana last year were preceded by a coup which brought the execution of three former military heads of state.

As one Lagos commentator lamented after the coup which brought Master Sergeant Samuel Doe to power in Liberia two months ago,

Governors from opposition parties have refused to have dealings with presidential liaison officers appointed to their capitals, all of them members of President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria.

Politicians are quick to an eye. This far from being a litigious resembles another American trait. The whole Nigerian atmosphere makes for lively politics. The federal and state legislatures and the newspapers provide channels for a working out of tensions. This is not simply the result of civil rule. Even when, under the military, politics were officially banned, Nigeria had the most stimulating newspapers in black Africa. Brief detentions of some journalists and threats to many more failed to suppress the Nigerian appetite for discussing public affairs.

But it is also much too soon to be certain of the strength of Nigeria's new democracy. The Armed Forces showed that they genuinely wanted to get back to soldiering and the military establishment seems reasonably happy about the way things have turned out since the vent back to barracks. If there have been doubts about dismissals and reshuffles among service heads and other officers, these have not been evident.

But it would be unrealistic to be other than cautious about a nation which has gone through so many traumatic changes in the 20 years after independence. Since the coup and the violent death of the federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, in 1966 and the assassination a few months later of the military head of state, General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, there have been nearly three years of civil war, the ousting of General Gowon and the murder of his successor, General Murtala Muhammed, in 1976.

Corruption persists. The reason the military amended the constitution at the last minute, allowing a fresh ballot if needed between the two leading candidates for the presidency, was fear about the possibility of bribery among the parties if the federal and state parliamentarians had to make a choice in an electoral college.

The constitution lays down that the online presidential candidate requires a quarter of the votes in two thirds of the states. What is two thirds of 19? The Supreme Court ruled that it was 12 and two thirds, not 13, states, and Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the front runner, was deemed elected.

His leading rival, Chief Denis Taylor

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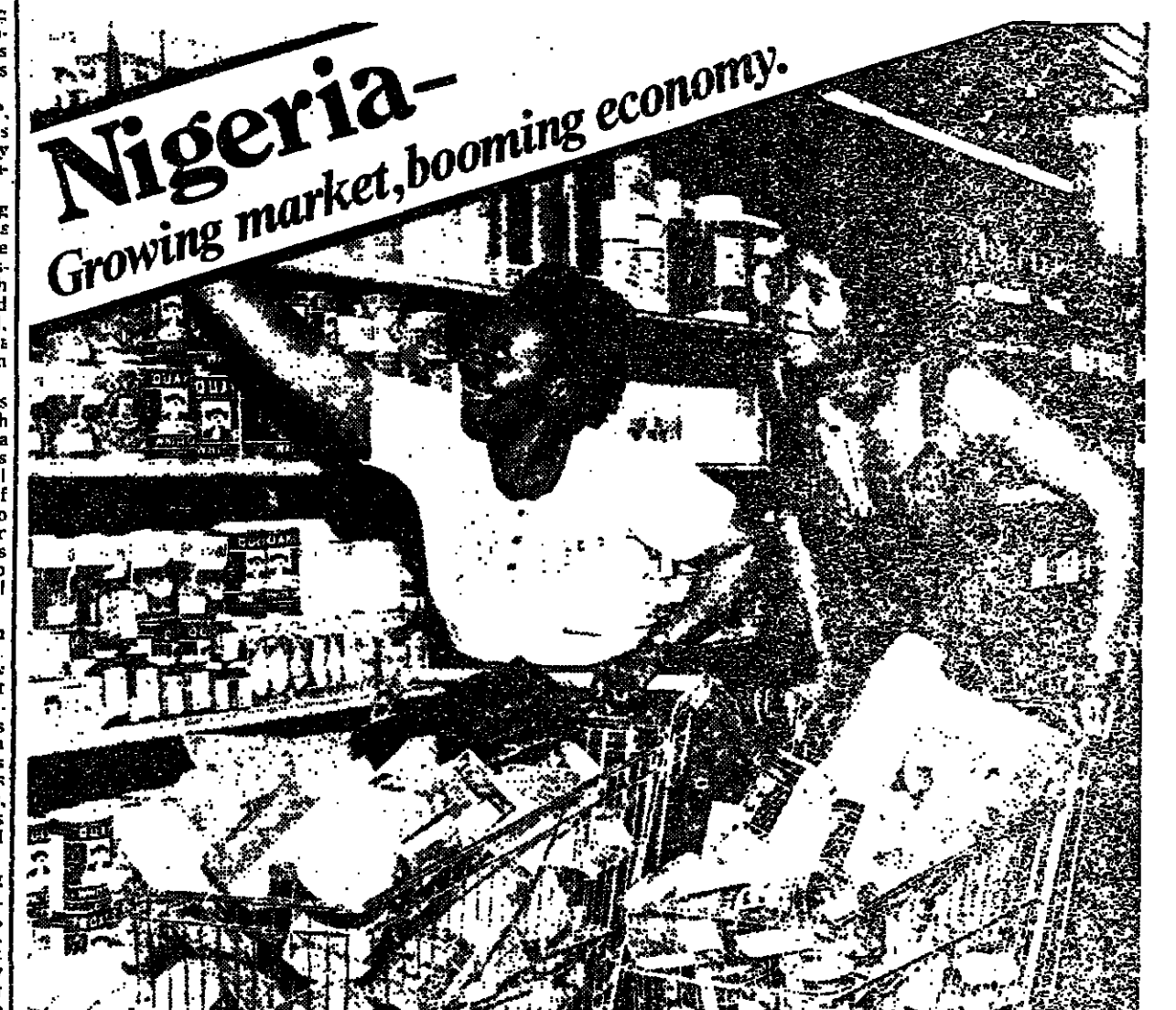
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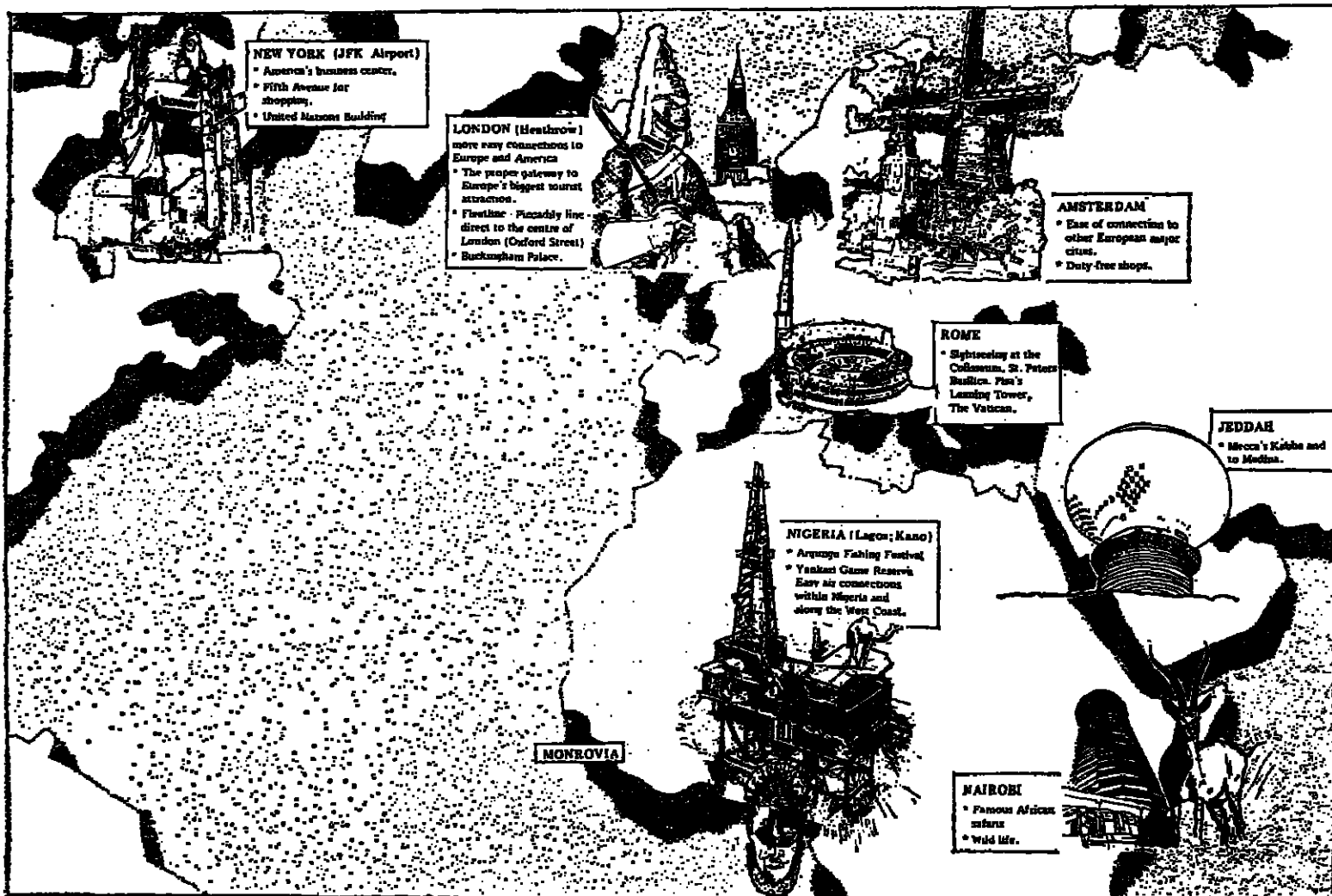


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FACTS AND FIGURES

How to get there

Nigeria's principal international airports are at Ikeja (for Lagos) and Kano. Ikeja's Murtala Muhammed Airport is about 16 miles from the centre of the capital and is served by direct flights from London's Heathrow (Nigeria Airways) and Gatwick (British Caledonian). Most of the important continental European airports also have flights to Lagos.

Flight delays are not infrequent, because of congestion in Nigeria. Taxis are available at Ikeja, but fares should always be agreed in advance.

London, Liverpool and other European ports offer sea passages to Lagos and neighbouring West African destinations. Accommodation on cargo vessels is limited. Those wishing to travel by sea should consult their travel agent.

Roads link Nigeria with its four neighbours: that from Benin to Lagos via the Idiroko border point is excellent. Trans-Saharan routes through Niger to Kano can be taken, and both Chad and Cameroun are linked to Maiduguri, in the north-east; to the south, the road from Cameroun runs to Enugu. Travel documents needed.

Commonwealth citizens need an entry permit, which should be applied for well in advance and is issued before the journey is undertaken.

Permission to visit for normal business purposes can usually be given by the Nigerian High Commission in London without reference to Lagos. Passport, proof of invitation and extra passport size photographs should be taken to the High Commission's Fleet Street office.

Those whose passports indicate previous visits to South Africa or Rhodesia are advised to seek the advice of local passport officials before applying for Nigerian entry permits. Non-Commonwealth citizens will require a visa; again, applications should be made well in advance. As is the case with many countries, regulations can change rapidly and all potential visitors are urged to check the latest situation with the Nigerian High Commission.

Local travel

Main centres in Nigeria can be reached by road, rail or air, but advance booking is strongly recommended on all forms of transport. Lagos and the principal cities are linked by Nigeria Airways, but services are not always

reliable. Air charter is possible.

The Nigerian Railway has main lines from Kano to Lagos and Port Harcourt; branch lines serve other towns. The trains are reliable and food is served on them, but rail travel is extremely slow, with long stops at all stations.

Road traffic travels on the right and most of the main centres are served by all-weather highways; on lesser roads, flooding sometimes restricts movement during the rainy season. Coaches (many modern and air-conditioned), taxis and minibuses link the main towns, but they are always crowded. Congestion in the capital can be severe but is less than it was a few years ago. Cars can be hired through rental firms or at the main hotels, but it is not always possible to make satisfactory arrangements.

Local customs advice to visitors

Life in Nigeria can be complex and frustrating: traffic clogs the main cities, telephones are unreliable, prices are high, power cuts are common, hotel accommodation is hard to come by, crime is on the increase and bribery is still a way of life in some areas.

Visitors should be prepared to haggle over prices, and should seek to strike a bargain with taxi drivers and others before embarking

For the traveller

on a journey. Some hotels and restaurants make a service charge, and no further payment is necessary; when this does not happen, a tip of about 10 per cent is expected.

Cocktail parties, dinners and dances are popular in the cities, but less formal buffet suppers are preferred by many. Personal items of luggage for private use are allowed through customs, together with 200 cigarettes or their equivalent. Arms, ammunition, narcotics and drugs are prohibited. A declaration in writing has to be made to the customs officer on entering the country. A declaration in duplicate of currency in one's possession is usually requested on entry and exit.

Hotels

Lagos area: Federal Palace and Federal Palace Suites, Victoria Island. Eko Holiday Inn, Victoria Island. Ikoyi: Bristol Airport, Ikeja.

Sport, leisure and entertainment

Facilities for tennis, squash, golf, polo, fishing, sailing and swimming exist in the Lagos area. Most cities and large towns have sporting clubs which offer temporary membership. These are worth joining, since many of them have good and reason-

ably-priced catering facilities.

Hotel restaurants are usually open to non-residents, and Lagos has a large number of eating establishments; these offer European, Lebanese, Chinese and Indian cuisine, as well as such local dishes as fried plantain, bean-flour cake, yam and sweet potato, pepper soup and groundnut stew. Cheaper meals are available in the cafeterias of the large stores.

There is much to see in the National Museum at Onikan on Lagos Island, and the Obafemi Awolowo Library and Museum is also well worth visiting. For those who enjoy the sea, visits to Bar Beach (on Victoria Island), Turkey Bay and Lighthouse Beach are recommended.

Currency

The naira (N) is divided into 100 kobo. Notes are issued in 50 kobo and 1, 5, 10 and 20 naira denominations; coins are in units of 1, 5, 10 and 25 kobo. The pound is worth approximately N1.25.

What to wear

Lightweight, washable clothing is essential: dry cleaning establishments outside the main hotels are not easy to find, and their work is seldom to European standards. If travelling during the rainy season, a light raincoat and umbrella are necessary. In the northern area it is advisable to take a sweater, and

possibly a lightweight suit for use on

harmattan. Hats, gloves, tie stockings are sold by women, except in the cooler season in the north. Washable dresses, or skirts and blouses, are worn. For men, a long-sleeved shirt and tie are usually worn in the evening. Few establishments see jackets worn.

Time difference

Greenwich mean time.

Shopping

Those who enjoy shopping should go to Jan Lagos Island, where they can find their bargain. The market on the cotton and the cloth, locally dyed herbs and leather goods. Lagos and other nearby towns have large department stores. The Oyoibo market, the Mainland Hotel, Agege market, out city.

Most of the big have boutiques and shops: the flagrant work is worth ex Lagos Island houses large department stores. Good-quality consumer goods, at work at fixed prices obtained in the craft at the National Museum.

The flag
Green, white and equal vertical stripes.

General



Lagos is no stranger to traffic jams.

Country

Sprawling across a West African area of nearly 357,000 square miles, Nigeria is the most populated and probably the most varied of all the countries in what was once known as the Dark Continent. Its land borders are with Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroun. Along the southern coastline is a practically uninterrupted stretch of sandy beaches and a series of lagoons and rivers forming the Niger delta.

Inland waterways separate the creeks from the mangrove swamps, and to the north the land supports a tropical rain forest varying in width from 50 to 100 miles. North again from this belt lies open woodland and savannah parkland, rising to a height of 6,000ft and eventually merging into the Sahelian plains. In the east are the Cameroonian Highlands, and in the central Jos Plateau a range of high mountains. The plateau is to the north of Nigeria's most central point, where the waters of the Niger and the Benue merge.

The Benue river area is the home of the rare manatee. The country generally abounds in wildlife, and attempts are being made to preserve the birds and animals by opening up new game parks in addition to those at Borgu, in the north-west, and Yankari, south-west of Bauchi.

Main cities

The capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is Lagos, which lies in the extreme south-western corner of the country and serves as its main port. The commercial centre is on Lagos Island, which is linked to the mainland by two road bridges; there are similar links with Ikoyi and Victoria Islands. The city, perpetually crowded, overlooks the Gulf of Guinea and stands close to the border with Benin. Recent estimates suggest that about 3,500,000 people live in the area.

Ibadan, to the north-east of the capital, is the main city of Oyo State. It is Nigeria's most important university town and produces the vast bulk of the country's cocoa.

The principal commercial centre in the north is Kano,

the capital of Kano State. Its industries include the extraction of groundnut oil; tanning and leatherwork activities; textile, soap and furniture manufacture; and meat canning.

Ilorin is the capital of Kwara State. It is noted for its coalmining, processing plants, and cigarette and match factories, and lies at the centre of a sugar-growing area.

The Rivers State capital is Port Harcourt, which serves both as an important port and an oil centre. Other important towns and cities are Abeokuta, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Enugu, Benin City and Warri.

History

European links with Nigeria began to be formed in the fifteenth century, when Portuguese explorers arrived along the West African coast. The interior remained the domain of slave traders for many hundreds of years, but as the New World was opened up in the eighteenth cen-

tury the traffic in Nigerians to Latin America, Cuba and the southern states of North America began to pick up speed.

A series of revolutions disrupted life in the north during the eighteenth century, changing political and religious orientations and leading to the spread of Islam in the south. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Christian missionaries were seeking to secure acceptance of their beliefs in the coastal areas, and as the slave trade died away Europe's interest turned to exploitation of the country's agricultural and geological resources.

Britain negotiated a geographical zone of influence for itself at the 1884-85 Berlin conference and sent a number of military missions to the area. By the turn of the century separate "protectorates" had been established in the north and south. In 1914 the colony of Nigeria came into being, with Britain favouring indirect rule through the Hausa and Yoruba peoples.

The system was ineffective among the Ibos in the south-east, and various political groups emerged during the 1930s and 1940s, bringing with them increasingly vociferous demands for independence. Their aspirations were not realized until October 1960, when the northern and eastern parties joined forces to appoint Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe as the first Nigerian Governor-General. The country became a member of the Commonwealth, and three years later proclaimed itself a republic, with Dr Azikiwe as its ceremonial president and Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa as Prime Minister.

In mid-January 1966 a military coup d'état was staged by a group of 25 officers and the civilian Government was overthrown. The federal Prime Minister, with a number of other prominent politicians and army officers, were assassinated before Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi assumed supreme power. The general, who had not been a party to the coup, was himself eliminated by northern officers some six months later, and tensions between the Hausas

and the Ibos in the north reached breaking point.

The Ibos' military Lieutenant Colonel Idris Aguiyi-Ironsi, but Colonel Gowon, later federal number one, tried to national breakdown abolishing 12 states of the three former in May 1967. A unilateral declaration of independence for Biafra followed. In January 1967, a civil war followed, with the Ibos in the north and the Ibos in the south.

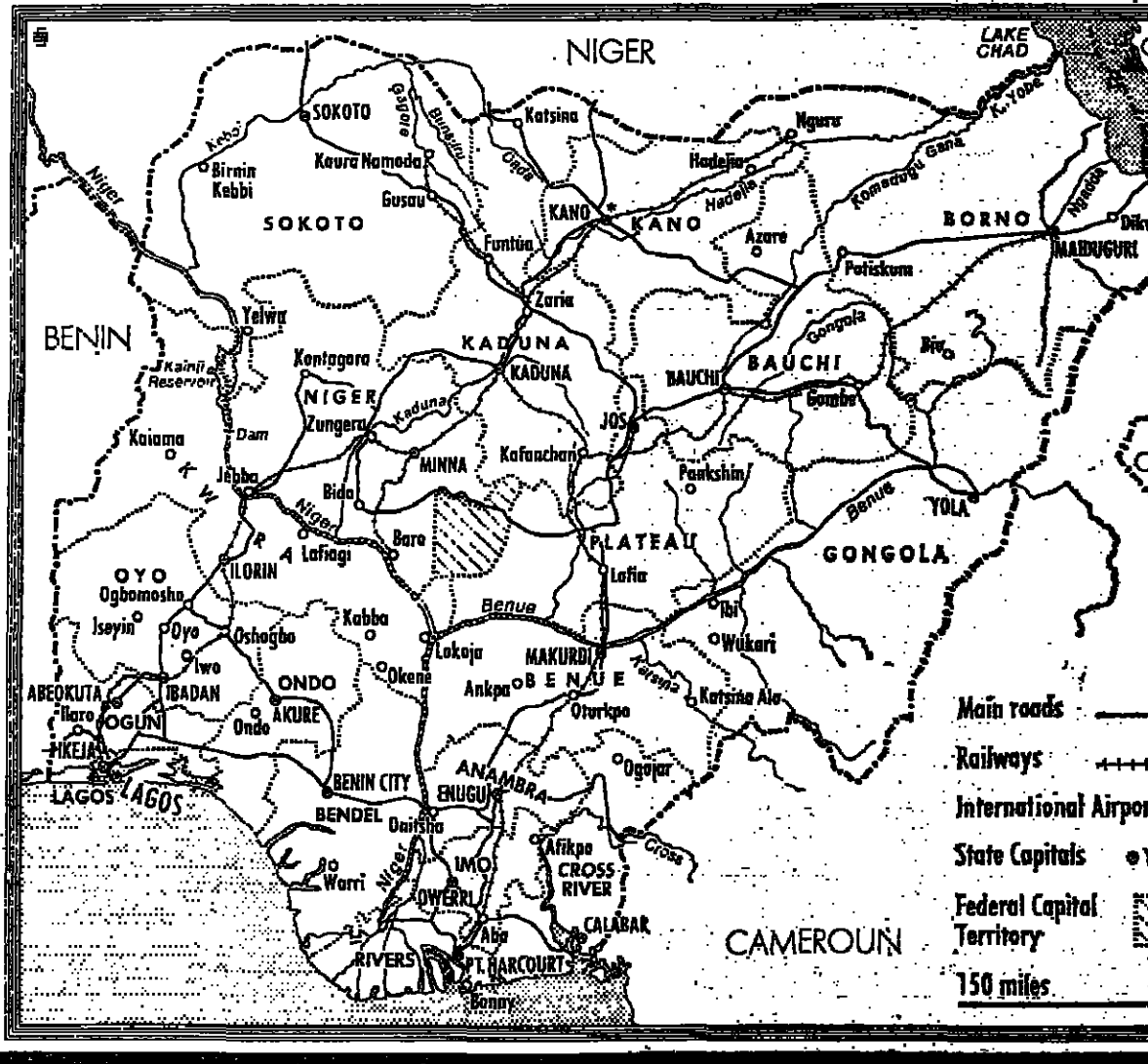
However, corrupt times and new arose as Nigeria's exploit its new-found wealth. By July Gowon had gone, a military but coup, and his place taken by Brigadier General Murtala Muhammed. In January 1969, a number of states were created from 12 to 19. In the north, a civil war followed, with the Ibos in the north and the Ibos in the south.

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Continued on p



COMPILED BY DENNIS TOPPING AND DENNIS DWYER

ied from facing page being strongest in the and west. About 22 per are Christians (most in the south). People in the north maintain older faiths, additional to their areas.

Language
The main languages are Yoruba, Hausa, Ibo, but the country's official and commercial language is English.

Climate
The Niger delta is characterized by hot conditions throughout the year: the rainy season is from March to October, and the average temperature is about 29°C (84°F).

In the north, daytime temperatures can reach 43°C (109°F), dropping to below 10°C (50°F) during the night in December and January. The latter months are the dry season, and frequently a fine dust is blown by the harmattan from the Sahara. The rainy season in this area is from April to September, and the average annual rainfall is less than 10in—about an eighth of the total recorded in the south.

Health, water supplies
In the past Nigeria has required visitors to produce international certificates of

vaccination against smallpox, yellow fever, and cholera, especially if they are arriving from an infected area: but check with the Nigerian High Commission in London before leaving. A TAB vaccination is recommended, and precautions should be taken against malaria.

Tap water should be avoided. Uncooked fruit and vegetables should not be eaten, if only to escape stomach upsets. Beer is the staple drink.

Electricity
Three-pin flat (13-amp) and three-pin round (5, 13 and 15-amp) plugs are used domestically, together with bayonet lamp fittings. Some older establishments have two-pin sockets, and continental appliances are available with two-pin plugs. The domestic electricity supply is 230V single-phase 50 cycles AC, and industry operates on 400V three-phase 50 cycles AC.

Weights and measures
Nigeria began changing to the metric system in 1973. The purchase and sale of packaged goods which bear both metric and imperial weights or measures is now illegal.

Hours of business
From Monday to Friday, most commercial establishments are open from about 8 am until about 4.30 pm,

with the lunch break taken between 12.30 and 2 pm. In the northern states offices close at 12.30 pm on Saturday.

Federal Government offices operate from 7.30 am until 3.30 pm from Monday to Friday. State offices open at the same time, but vary their hours of closure from 2.30 to 3.30 pm.

Banks usually open at 8 am, closing at 3 pm on Monday and at 1 pm from Tuesday to Friday. The British High Commission's commercial department in Lagos is open from 8 am until 3 pm, Monday to Friday; that at Kaduna opens and closes 30 minutes earlier. Most shops work from 8 am until 5 pm, closing at 4.30 pm on Saturday.

Public holidays

	1980
Eid al-Fitr*	August 12/13
National Day	October 1
Eid al-Kabir*	October 19/20
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26
New Year's Day	January 1
Good Friday	April 17
Easter Monday	April 20

*These holidays are dependent on sighting of the moon and may differ by a day or two from the dates given. They are fixed according to the Muslim lunar calendar, which has only 354 or 355 days compared with the 365 or 366 of the Gregorian

calendar. July and August are the major annual holiday months and should be avoided by businessmen.

Useful contacts
Central Bank of Nigeria, PO Box 12194, Tinubu Square, Lagos. Telephone: 660100
The Lagos Chamber of Commerce, Union Bank Building, 131 Broad Street, PO Box 109, Lagos.
The Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce, care of Chief A. O. Lawson QC, West African Breweries, 121 Western Avenue, Box 3237, Lagos.

Embassies
The High Commission for the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, WC2N 5BX. Telephone: 01-339 1244

High Commissioner: Shamsi Uthman Yohes
Counsellor (Head of Chancery): M. Yahya
Counsellors: Alhaji H. K. Richards, J. Udayan and F. F. Adegunloye
The British High Commission 11 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria. Telephone 511654; telex 21247.
High Commissioner: M. Brown
Minister: F. Kennedy
Counsellors: W. E. Quartrill (Economic and Commercial), D. Slater (Head of Chancery) and A. T. Smith (Administration and Consular)

Industry and politics

Federal Cabinet

President: Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari
Vice-President: Dr. Alex Ekwueme
Ministers of State:
Agriculture: Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau; Chief Olu Awotewe; E. Aguma
Aviation: Samuel Mafuyai
Commerce: Isac Sibaahu; Alhaji Ahmadu Nahuce
Communications: Alhaji Alkanbi Oniyangi; Chief Eteng Okoi-Obuli
Defence: Prof. Iya Abubakar
Education: Dr. I. C. Madubuike; Cladius A. Bamgboye; Alhaji Bilyamin Usman
Employment, Labour and Productivity: Samuel Adediji Ogedengbe; Paul Michaelun
External Affairs: Prof. Ishaya Adu; Dr. Abubakar Usman; Chief Patrick Bolokor
Federal Capital: John Jatau Kadiya
Finance: Prof. Sunday Mathew Esang; Ademola Thomas; Adhaji Ali Baba; Health: D. C. Ugwu
Housing and Environment: Wabab O. Dosunmu; Alhaji Ahmed Musa
Industries: Alhaji Adamu

Nigerian foreign earnings

Oil was first discovered in Nigeria in 1956. Production

is both onshore and offshore. Reserves are expected to last

at least until the end of this century. There are massive

reserves of natural gas as well. Oil accounts for more than 90 per cent of

Nigerian foreign earnings

and more than 75 per cent of government revenue. Nigeria became a member of

Opec in 1971. The major oil companies operating are: Shell-BP, 100,000 barrels a day. The second, at Warri, is wholly state-owned and is

building up to a capacity of 100,000 barrels a day. A

Gulf, Mobil, Elf, Texaco, similar-sized refinery nearby, completion at Kaduna will

provide lubricating oils and road-making materials. Plans for a fourth refinery are

expected to be announced soon.

A network of about 1,800 miles of pipelines to carry

crude oil and products is being built to link all the oil

fields with the ports and terminals. The completion date of 1981 is unlikely to be met

because of delays to construction work.

There are plans for a liquefied natural gas plant at Bonny with a capacity of 1,600,000 cu ft a day, using

gas which is being flared off and wasted.

The economy

Nigeria's economy depends heavily on oil—it is the world's eighth largest producer. Oil income this year

is expected to reach at least \$27,000m. The boom in the mid-1970s brought the

economy to the verge of breakdown, however, and

tight controls have been applied during the past two years to stem inflation and

correct balance of payments deficits arising from a slump in demand for oil in 1978.

Government spending was cut by one third and restrictions were imposed on imports and bank lending.

Total reserves (excluding gold) amounting to \$4,600m in mid-1977 fell to \$1,500m by August 1978. The impact of government measures resulted in a swift improvement in the trade balance so that by August last year the level of reserves had

recovered to \$4,100m, accelerating to \$6,200m by February this year.

Some easing of controls is expected this year and next, with an upturn in foreign revenue earnings arising from higher oil prices.

The latest Budget, announced in March, sets out a nine-point policy to rationalize fiscal measures in order to remove obstacles from production and trade, widen the Government's revenue base, promote geographic spread of industries, encourage manufacturers to use more local raw materials, introduce priority pro-

grammes for agriculture, housing and industrialization, increase food supplies, reduce unemployment, cut the inflation rate, and ensure a fairer distribution of output and income.

The budget covers only the final nine months of 1980, as against the normal 12 months, because on January 1, 1981, the financial year will be brought into line with the calendar year.

Total federally-collected revenue for the 1980 fiscal year is estimated at N11,860m (\$21,420m), or one quarter higher than under the previous year's austere budget. Out of this, the Government is expected to retain N9,040m compared with N6,270m in 1979-80. Recurrent expenditure of N3,700m is envisaged in the 1980 fiscal year. N2,230m will be passed on to member states.

During the third national plan (1975-80), a target annual rate increase of 9 per cent has been set for gross domestic product, and actual growth is likely to be 8 per cent, in line with the growth between 1970 and 1975.

The estimated cost of the third national plan is N43,000m compared with N24,000m for the 1962-68 first plan, and N3,300m for the 1970-74 second plan.

Estimated per capita income in 1978-79 was \$615. Distribution of wealth is markedly different between the poorer north and more developed southern region.

Other industries

Manufacturing industry is expanding steadily, with several vehicle assembly plants in operation, including a Leyland Land-Rover production line. Other established sectors include textiles, footwear, brewing, pharmaceuticals, and paint.

In order to widen the range, top priority for incentives is being given to eight industries: agro-based and food processing, building materials, engineering and transport, scientific instruments and other educational equipment, telecommunications,

textiles, fruit-growing and fruit-juice production, rice plantations, sugar production, forest plantations, and processing of cocoa, groundnuts, coffee and other commodities.

The third plan's programme for agriculture includes the expansion of land available for cultivation through irrigation. Ten authorities for separate river basins are responsible for raising production.

Main agricultural commodities ('000 tonnes)*

Year Cocoa Cotton Groundnuts Palm Kernels Palm Oil

1972-73 240.8 143.5 559.0 231.0 13.9 13.9

1973-74 215.0 142.1 44.0 25.7 25.7 25.7

1974-75 206.0 140.0 181.9 250.0 66.0 66.0

1975-76 225.0 70.1 100.0 170.0 32.2 32.2

1976-77 120.9 212.3 148.2 153.7 55.2 55.2

1977-78 187.8 115.1 140.0 116.5 47.0 47.0

1978-79 185.7 117.3 n.a. 172.9 n.a. n.a.

* Marketing boards' purchases

Overseas trade (\$USm)

Country	1977	1978	1979
Sources of Nigeria's imports			
Britain	2,423	2,390	1,415
West Germany	1,732	1,575	1,280
United States	1,228	1,084	864
Japan	1,172	1,059	n.a.
France	769	923	842
Italy	774	723	n.a.
The Netherlands	484	487	796
Rest of the world	2,533	4,481	n.a.
Total	11,095	12,732	n.a.
Markets for Nigeria's exports			
United States	4,882	4,524	7,864
The Netherlands	1,321	1,053	1,865
West Germany	716	1,117	2,153
France	877	848	1,317
Britain	937	496	414
Rest of the world	3,247	2,317	4,188
Total	11,780	10,508	17,801

Source: IMF

Trade with Britain (£m)

	1977	1978	1979
British exports to Nigeria			
Machinery and transport, including:	510.99	500.41	248.83
Power generating machinery	—	(70.52)	(24.53)
Road vehicles	—	(114.50)	(60.74)
Specialized machinery	—	(98.93)	(46.13)
Manufactured goods	205.31	224.02	131.04
Chemicals	143.76	171.86	123.21
Food and live animals	40.31	58.72	35.44
Printed books	24.33	22.84	16.25
Fertilizers and minerals	5.18	6.46	11.47
Beverages	9.27	11.86	5.89
Other goods	129.56	138.97	66.21
Total	1,068.71	1,133.37	838.24
Nigeria's exports to Britain			
Cocoa and cocoa butter	70.80	109.26	78.03
Crude petroleum	82.50	108.42	33.72
Tin	15.65	16.27	17.03
Palm nuts	8.98	5.81	10.40
Rubber	8.79	8.93	9.71
Other goods	32.56	39.52	37.15
Total	219.28	286.21	186.04

Source: Department of Trade

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Head Office:

Iddo House, P.O. Box 159, Lagos, Nigeria

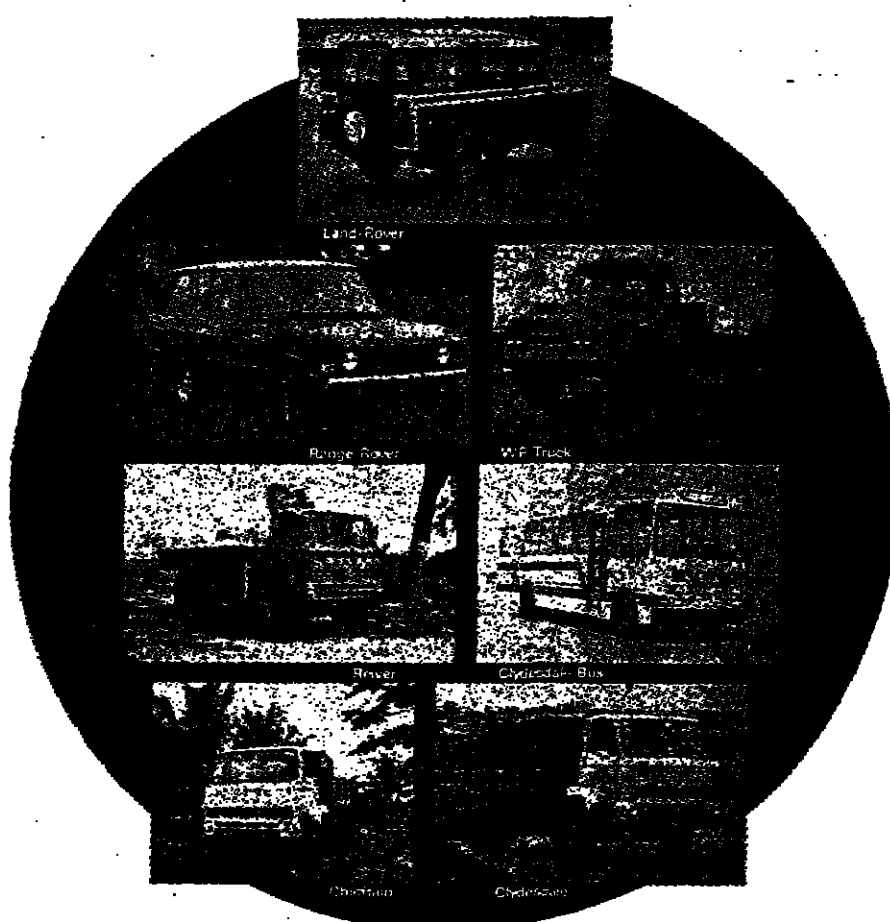
London:

West Africa House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W5 3QR

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NIGERIA

Untwisting the tail of the lion

The climate for British business in Nigeria has improved immeasurably since the gloomy months at the end of 1978 and early 1979, when Britain and Nigeria were quarrelling on every conceivable issue.

The military Government, which was about to relinquish power, was determined to show that it was taking a strong line on southern African questions and that it was strong enough to stand up to its old, colonial trading partner.

But the gloom and bad feeling which surrounded this period has blown over as quickly as a tropical storm. It has been replaced since the return to civilian rule by the old, give-and-take relationship. This is due partly to President Shenu Saagari's amiable pragmatism and the favourable disposition of his National Party of Nigeria towards foreign capital and trade.

The other major factor in the improved British-Nigerian relations is the Rhodesia settlement, followed by the independence of Zimbabwe. This proved Britain's sincerity and removed a major bone of contention between the two countries. In addition, Nigeria's own economic revival and much improved oil earnings have allowed a far more relaxed atmosphere.

As a result, British trade is picking up. In the first quarter of 1980 British exports to Nigeria were more than £250m compared with only £213m in the first

quarter of 1979 and could soon challenge the record £1,133m achieved in the calendar year 1978.

But although the atmosphere has changed, the civilian rule has not altered the fundamental policies that govern trade and investment. Investors must fully understand Nigeria's policy in which a Nigerian stake in all firms is obligatory, ranging between 40 per cent and 100 per cent according to the complexity of the industry.

Under the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1977 firms on Schedule 1 are reserved entirely for Nigerians. These include such ventures as shops, small manufacturers, estate agencies, advertising and public relations. Under Schedule 2, equity participation by Nigerians must be 60 per cent. This includes more advanced industry such as boat building, banking, brewing and a number of manufacturing concerns. Schedule 3 lists 39 types of reserved in which 40 per cent Nigerian participation is obligatory. These demand a high level of capital investment and give scope to foreign investors willing to go into participation with Nigerians.

Trade between Nigeria and its foreign partners was severely restricted under military rule by banning certain imports altogether (particularly in those areas where Nigeria has its own productive capacity) and by insti-

tuting a pre-shipment inspection and a complicated form system in which the Nigerian Central Bank has first to authorize invoices and payments before imports are permitted.

The essentials of this system have not been changed, but the recent budget has tried to ease restraints in a number of ways. All consignments worth more than N10,000m must be submitted to pre-shipment inspection by the Société Générale de Surveillance, the Swiss firm which inspects goods for quality, quantity and price comparison. In Britain inspection is carried out by SGS Inspection Services, Orchard Law, Winkfield, Windsor, Berkshire.

Under the latest budget, however, raw materials, spare parts and books are to be exempted from the PSI scheme to ensure that industry gets its vital supplies as quickly as possible. The Government has also speeded up the form M system by allowing importers to send their forms to the nearest central bank branches in provincial cities instead of having to route everything through the main office in Lagos, a process which was taking a minimum of four weeks.

Importers are also being relieved of the compulsory 100 per cent advance deposit which they had to make in respect of letters of credit which was introduced, though never fully implemented, by last year's budget.

have been removed from a prohibited list and placed under import licence. These include a range of sporting equipment, industrial protecting and footwear items, including ing materials, placed on open licence to help federal and state governments housing.

President Shenu in his budget of that priority set agriculture, housing, health, education, new federal capital city will be allowed sectors besides steel, another of ling) that have given the go-ahead.

Much practical doing business in Nigeria can be obtained from Overseas Trade particularly from Hunts to Exporters. The booklet, available free to exporters, emphasizes each Nigerian statement has its own and budget and advice for rep of firms doing business with Nigeria. Further details to-date information business with Nigeria obtained from the British Chamber of Commerce at 75 Cannon London EC4.

editor, African

Pen prevails over sword

With a declining army and an expanding school system in Nigeria, the private education lobby has not been ignored: they often had little choice.

Especially in the past five years, promotion has been rapid and inadequately selective. Given the need for large numbers of departmental heads, many Nigerians have become professors soon after receiving their PhDs, being drawn off into administration before they could possibly establish themselves as scholars.

While several notable scholars have been recognized, others have gained promotion through connexions or seniority, having produced little in the way of scholarly publications. The universities are only the peak of a system which has been expanding at all levels. Technical education is also rapidly coming of age. This sector has had an identity problem since it began with the predecessors of Yaba Higher College (established in 1934). Everyone agrees that technicians are needed, but most students prefer a degree if this exalted status can be achieved. Thus, there has been a rush in many towns to establish an artisan training centre, trade centre, technical college or polytechnic, and pressure on the state to provide ever higher certificates.

The federal Government has directed that states should provide post-primary places for 40 per cent of pupils completing primary schools, but this is far more than most states can afford. Secondary schools are overcrowded and it is hard to find teachers for the numbers already enrolled. Teaching is not considered a promising profession by those who can avoid it, and the economy now provides many alternatives for those who might become secondary teachers.

Nationalization has ended the entrepreneurial exploitation of private secondary schools have recruited their Nigerian staff widely, though ethnicity has not been ignored: they often had little choice.

students in many states, though not in Lagos, where the private education lobby is now under threat, is much larger than elsewhere. This brought many third-class schools into the public sector, and funds have not been available to improve them. It also cut off mission sources of finance for secondary education, which are hard to replace.

The main expansion at the top of the secondary system has been the federal government colleges established in each state by the military government. The idea was that secondary students from all over the country (with equal numbers from each state) would mix and learn to get along together. These schools are well equipped and have achieved considerable prestige, but they seem to be doing less well in promoting basic literacy than was hoped.

The National Youth Service Corps seems to be doing a better job in fostering understanding than the federal government colleges. Graduates of universities and training colleges are required to spend a year working outside their own state. They have secure and relatively esteemed employment, but live among the ordinary people rather than sheltered in an institution. Thus, they get to know their neighbours, and are known to them, as individuals.

Some remain in areas which are qualified people; those who return home know much more about their fellow Nigerians than the majority who stay in their own part of the country.

Free universal primary education (UPE), established in 1976, has succeeded in raising primary enrolment from 3,500,000 in 1970 to nearly 9,500,000 in 1977-78.

Teachers for rural schools are especially scarce in the north, where there was only

a small base on which to build. Some children reach primary six without being able to read, and many of their own language recite the nation every day with awareness that they are country called Nigeria, spread from the mass comm will probably do the schools to end.

The Government bowed to demand for tuition fees levels of education. Although the n day government schools are still to be seen, still far too few demand and most schools are still to be seen.

In states where schools are illegal supplement their with private coaching. In some states, the private coaching is already spreading and seems likely to increase in spite of government prohibitions. Financing the education has posed a severe problem at all levels of government. Even with substantial subsidies, state local authorities find themselves hard pressed teachers' salaries and the books and essential which are essential task.

Anambra and Imo were forced to renege on their promise in 1977, Imo has been forced to pay by all. Free education politically popular, poor states forced to 20 to 40 per cent budget on education not many alternative of development.

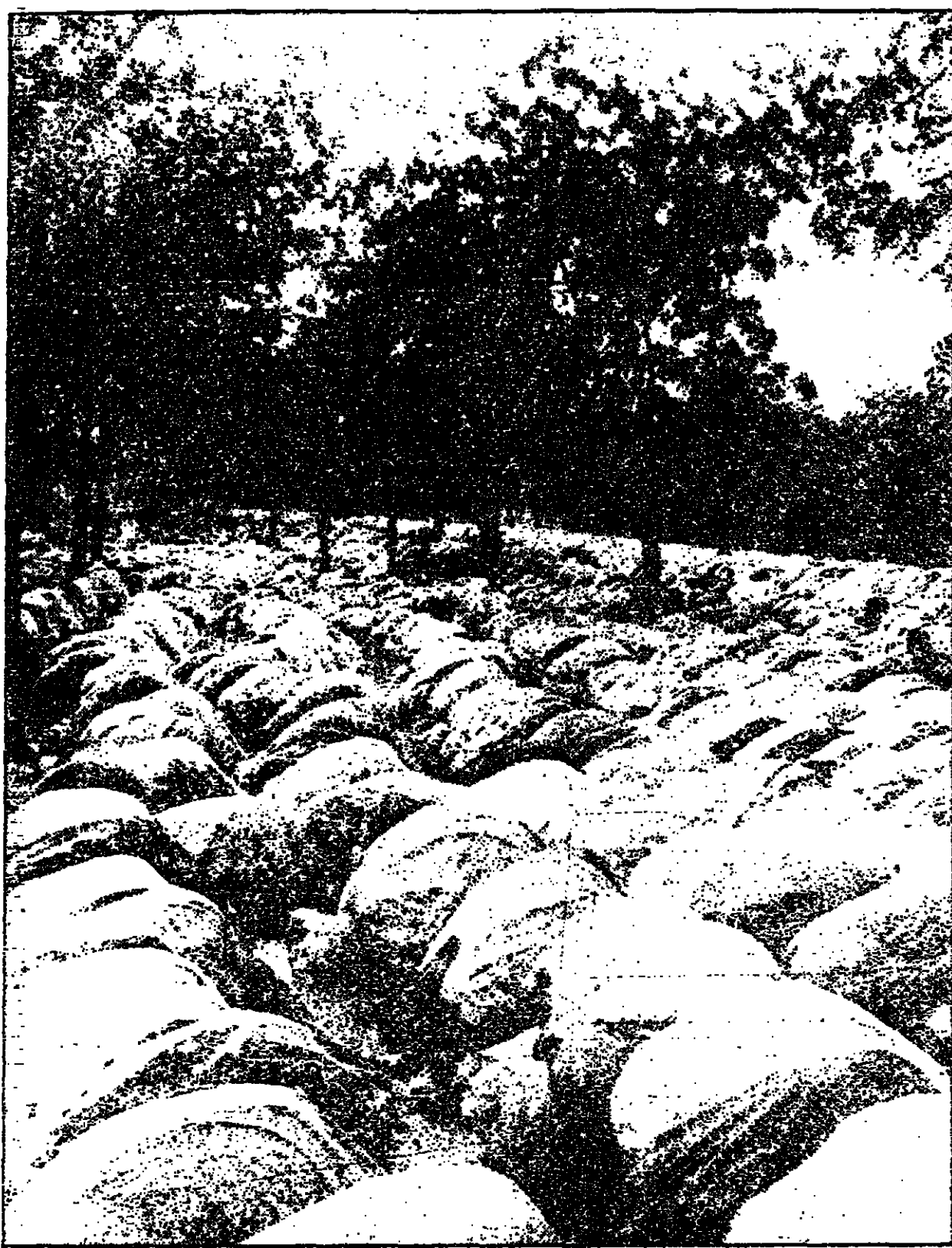
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Nigerian Muslims at prayer marking the end of Ramadan

Religious freedom poses no threat to law or government

Adoption of a state religion is prohibited by Nigeria's constitution; nor can political parties have religious affiliations in any form. Freedom of religion, including the right to change religion, is guaranteed, as is freedom to propagate religious beliefs in any lawful way.

These provisions reflect the unique religious balance Nigeria has achieved. Figures are unreliable; but almost 50 per cent of Nigerians are Muslims, the rest adhering to Christianity or traditional religions. Only in two other, much smaller, countries are the numbers of Muslims and non-Muslims so evenly balanced. Lebanon, where the conventional division of offices between the faiths has broken down, and Chad, where religious enmity has flared into warfare.

Nigeria's most northerly states are predominantly Islamic. But while the four million Kanuri and Shura Arabs are almost all Muslim, by no means all the Hausa-speaking people are. About half the Yoruba people, however, are Muslim. Among them even families may be divided but without tension, between Islam, Christianity and traditional religion. Lagos, where mosques rival the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals and the tabernacles of a myriad Christian sects, is an important Islamic centre.

The idea that the civil war was one between Muslims and non-Muslims is baseless. The rebel cause attracted very few Muslims although most of the federal forces were non-Muslim. Equally misleading is the notion—ever held by some non-Muslim Nigerians—that Islam was the first years of last century placed on their thrones the Fulani ancestors of most of the ruling houses of the emirates, brought Islam to Nigeria. Traders from the Arab world brought Sunni Islam to Hausaland in the

fourteenth century and dan Fodio's intention was to reform what he saw as the degeneration of Islam among Hausa rulers. Sunni Islam came to the Kanuri even earlier, perhaps in the eleventh century.

Islam arrived later in Yorubaland. Its influence probably began in the seventeenth century and was significant by the end of the eighteenth century. The Jihad affected the Yorubas as well as the Hausa emirates. It indirectly, and particularly the capital of the Oyo empire.

In West Africa many local customs were incorporated into Islamic practice. Some Islamic scholars questioned the authenticity of Islam in some of its Nigerian manifestations, but Nigerian Muslims are now in the mainstream of Islam. They have long been prominent on the Pilgrimage to Mecca, which has become big business for its charter—and a drain on the balance of payments. In some years, Nigerians have been the most numerous of pilgrims arriving by air in Saudi Arabia. Few now follow the overland route whose popularity in the past resulted in the settlement in Sudan, particularly in El Gaido, of some two million Nigerians.

Today trends in Islam in Nigeria reflect those in the faith elsewhere. But the Federal Government carefully avoids committing Nigeria to any specifically Islamic international time.

It is absurd to pretend that religion plays no part in Nigeria's politics. In the assembly which approved the constitution, for example, the most acrimonious dispute concerned the apparently minor proposal for establishment of a federal court for appeals from those states which have Sharia courts of appeal. In Nigeria, Sharia courts administer only civil law and Muslims are subject to the same criminal law as others; the chief justice of the federation is a Muslim but

some non-Muslims in the assembly claimed that the proposed new court would confer privilege on Muslims.

A compromise was reached ultimately. But it was suggested at the time that some critics of the proposal were reviving the political antagonisms between the Muslim leaders and the non-Muslim areas of the former Northern Region. Those antagonisms are not now reflected in any way in the composition of the five registered parties, in all of which Muslims and non-Muslims share leading positions, or in voting patterns. If in a handful of constituencies appeals were made to religious prejudices, these were as likely to spring from divisions inside Islam as from anti-Islamic feelings.

Islam in Nigeria is not a rigidly united force. The Sultan of Sokoto, spiritual head of Nigeria's Muslims and of many beyond its frontiers, has chided Muslims for treating as unbelievers those who might give the Koran or the Prophet's words an interpretation somewhat different

from their own. The great Sufi orders of Tijaniyya and Qadiriyya have their respective adherents. The Ahmadiyya movement achieved some success in Lagos and the south but changed its name in deference to feeling among other Muslims. Yet to Nigerians, as to all peoples, Islam is a way of life as well as a faith, and its influence is pervasive. Their faith does not prevent Nigeria's Muslims from participating fully in the social changes of recent years. Nor does it make them anti-Western, even if many deplore their country's apparent surrender to Western habits and values and some intellectuals are attracted by "Islamic socialism".

In spite of their enormous problems the largely Islamic states have joined fully in the Universal Primary Education programme, for girls as well as boys. Women now vote in these states and some were elected in the local government elections. The emirs, if with misgivings, have loyally accepted the new system which excludes

them from any executive role in local government; businessmen are among the Nigerian pioneers who are not only industry but also industry.

It was, indeed, of Sokoto who, in a speech he delivered at the University of Ife, argued that ideas were not the time of modern medicine. Fodio, he recalled, "the ink of the martyr".

The tractor has tilled the hoe, and some technical and no moral or in superiority. There necessary conflict, science and religion, Nigerians of all faiths find in their traditions all the they needed for these traditions to virtue of the "acceptance and, hence, tolerance and self-

David V.

Virile press keeps standards high

The return to civilian government in Nigeria has meant the birth of several new newspapers and magazines and also the emergence of a most vigorous and un-restrained—at times abusive—political journalism.

Nigerian journalists managed to retain considerable freedom and self-respect during the long period of military rule, often at considerable risk and cost to themselves; one journalist was ordered to be caned by a military governor because he was considered not to be sufficiently respectful, but concerted protest by the rest of the press managed to get the governor removed and the journalist compensated.

They are now demonstrating their freedom, but they are also showing themselves aware that this freedom must be continually watched over and defended. Two recent controversies have arisen: over threats to the independence of television reporting, and the "reorganization" of the highest newspaper group, the Daily Times group, which some see as an attempt to impose some sort of political control.

The dispute over broadcasting arises basically because the new civilian Government, instead of replacing the board of governors (which controls all broadcasting and whose members were military nominees and thus due to be replaced), has placed all power in the hands of one man, Chief Ulu Adebajo, the presidential adviser on information.

The first manifestation of the dispute came over the case of the dismissal of a young woman television reporter, Miss Vera Ifudu. It is a complicated story. She was first transferred from her job as correspondent in the Senate because she in-

curved the displeasure of a leading government senator. Then a parliamentary inquiry into an oil scandal demanded to see a tape of a television interview. Miss Ifudu had carried out with the senator. The television authority was embarrassed to have to confess that it did not have the tape; the shortage of videotape was such that everything had to be wiped clean and reused. However, Miss Ifudu had kept her own copy, as it happened. She at first refused to give this to the television authorities, but later allowed the parliamentarians to see it.

She was then suspended. Chief Adebajo himself stepped in, demanding to see her. She refused, for legal reasons, and she was dismissed.

Television and radio journalists say that they feel that they have less freedom and independence now than they did even in times of military rule.

The Daily Times is 60 per cent government owned (there have been promises to return this to private ownership but they seem unlikely to be kept) and the reorganization once again came about because the new civilian Government felt it necessary to replace the military-appointed managing director and board.

This also involved pushing the editor sideways into an administrative post and making considerable changes in the team that was assembled under the new editor.

The suspicions arise because the new chairman of the board is a man committed to the ruling N.P.C. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the election—and some observers fear that the whole exercise is to make the paper more of an

obedient follower of government line. men on the Daily Times, which has a tradition of independence, who this to the end.

The Nigerian Editors, at a recent meeting in Calabar, a "so-called reorganization" which are "deplorable" in political terms aimed at "professionalism" in journalism. No names named, but everyone understood that this referred to the Daily Times.

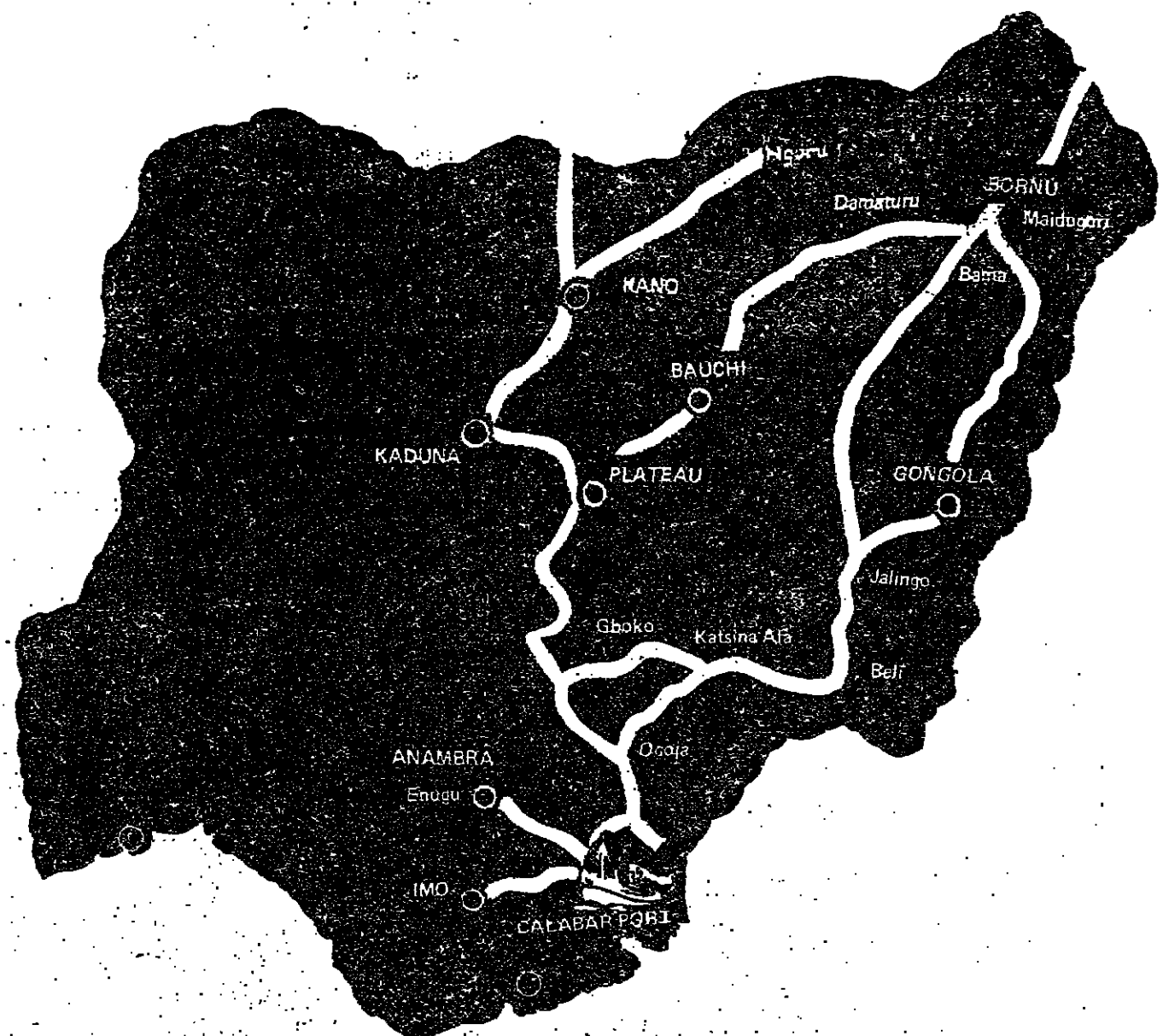
At the time the Nigerian constitution is drawn up by the C. Assembly, there is debate about what should be specified: press freedom is one of the special rules.

Section 36 says: "Every person shall be free to express his opinions and to receive information and to impart ideas and without interference from the State." Every person shall be free to express his opinions and to receive information and to impart ideas and without interference from the State.

In an interview a year in West Africa, Shagari said: "The Government would interfere with the freedom of the press. We are pre-occupied with the need for a new democratic system needs a virile press."

Correspondent

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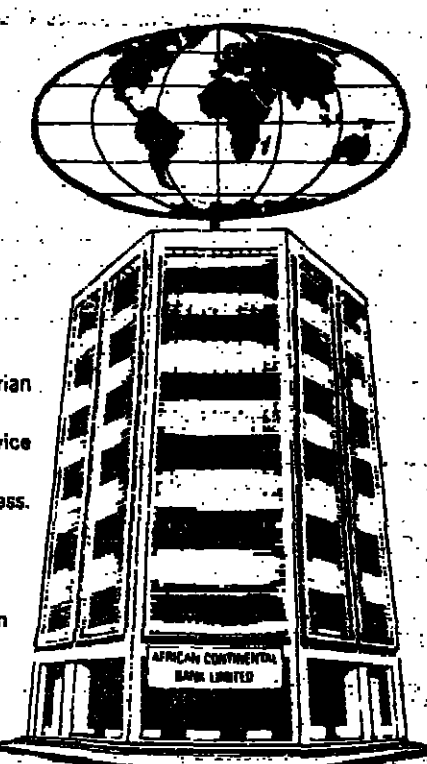
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سكوتيا للخدمات

Steel output will grow after slow start

Although the Delta Steel plant will roll some finished products itself, its main role will be to supply steel billets to rolling plants blast furnaces, work, planned at Jos, Katsina and Oshogbo. These will each have a capacity of 210,000 tons a year of bars and rod and are to be built by German or Japanese-led consortiums.

The more rapid progress of the Delta Steel project can in part be attributed to its choice of site. Nigeria's path towards setting up its own iron and steel industry, as a major step in its industrial and economic development, has been slow and arduous. Plans to build up a steel sector using domestic raw material supplies were first mooted almost 25 years ago, but it has been in only the past two or three years that any significant progress has been made.

The frustrating experience with its long-standing integrated steelworks plant and scheme at Ajaokuta, on the river Niger, has typified the

slow progress required to transport materials up the Niger. It is accepted, moreover, that lower-grade Nigerian steel cannot be used in Delta Steel's direct-reduction plant and its supplies will simply be imported. At Ajaokuta, by contrast, production is expected to start up in 1983 using imported ore, but it is hoped that it will eventually switch to domestic ore supplies mined around Itakpa.

If the Ajaokuta plant reaches its design capacity of 1,300,000 tons a year by 1985 as scheduled, Nigerian steel capacity from its two integrated works will total about 2,300,000 tons a year.

This means that Nigeria will still be able to cover less than half the country's expected steel requirements, although provision has been made for the possible expansion of both the Ajaokuta and Delta Steel plants later.

Located much nearer the coast than Ajaokuta, the Delta Steel site can receive steelworks plant and supplies without the same scale of transport and river-dredging

Christopher Sheehan
Metal Bulletin

Labour groups in dispute

After independence, Nigerians were now ruling, aggravated by disunity and antagonism among politicians who embarked on propaganda instead of concentrating on development of the nation for the benefit of all, led to military intervention on January 15, 1966.

Workers joined other Nigerians in hoping for a brighter future. Even though bogged down by three years of civil war, the military administration had the luck to rule at a time when Nigeria became one of the leading oil-producing nations in the world. There was an oil boom; there was money; people justifiably expected that the military era would produce good living conditions.

But when the military left office last October, decent houses, pipe-borne water, electricity, efficient transport, health and educational facilities were still considered luxuries by the majority of Nigerians.

For the workers, all the successive military regimes content on the from General Yakubu Gowon to General Olusegun Obasanjo imposed punitive

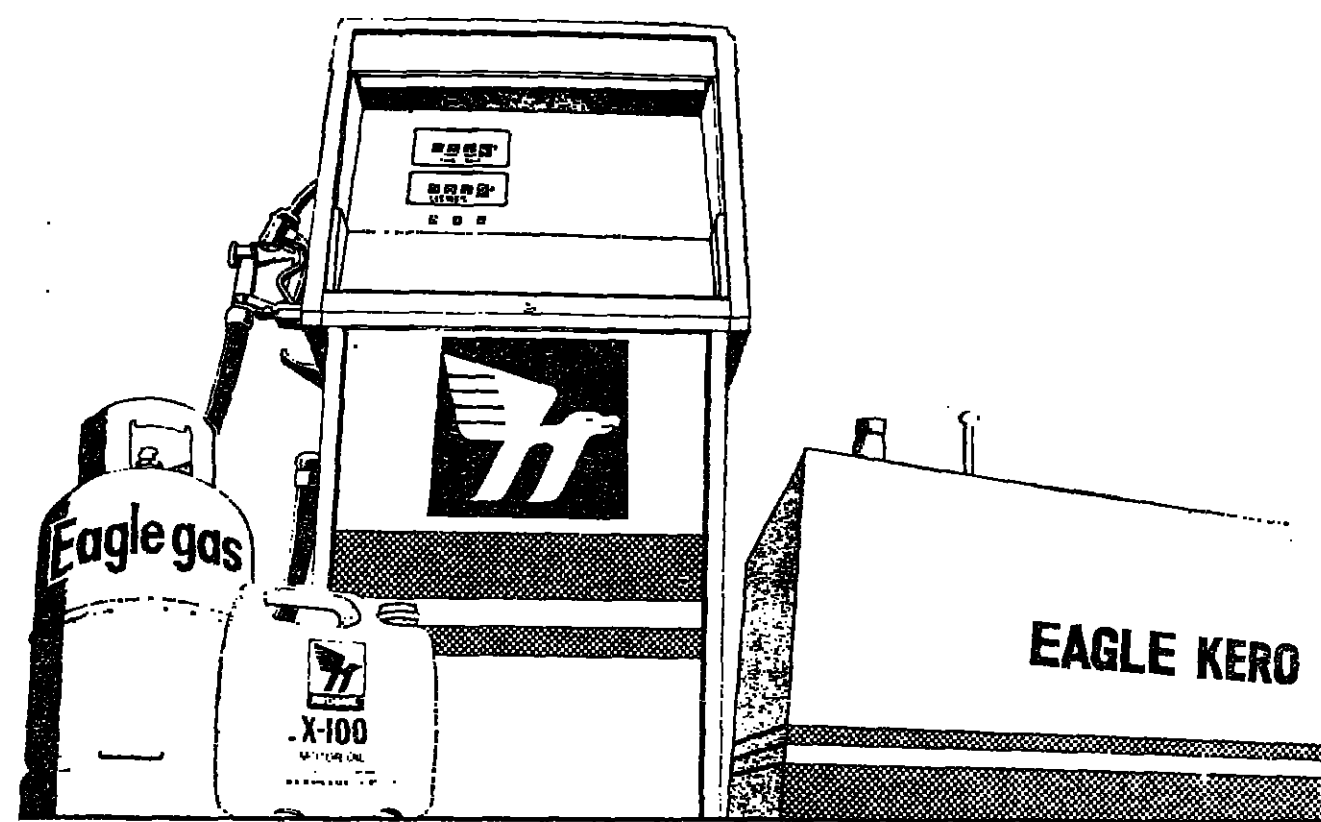
and restrictive trade union decrees which restricted workers' rights and privileges.

Like other Nigerians, workers welcomed the return to civilian rule with high expectations that they would regain what they had lost during previous administrations.

On February 22, 1980, the Nigeria Labour Congress presented President Shagari with a Workers' Charter of Demands—a workers' manifesto setting out what they expect the Federal Government to do for them and the nation.

At a May Day rally in Lagos the NLC called on all the governments of Nigeria to provide their respective communities with pipe-borne water, electricity, good and all-weather roads, decent dwelling houses, hospitals, maternity centres, free education for all including adult literacy, jobs for all able-bodied men and women and the development of agriculture to provide cheap food for all.

The tragedy of the Nigerian situation is that politicians, to whom the nation now looks for a solution to the country's prob-



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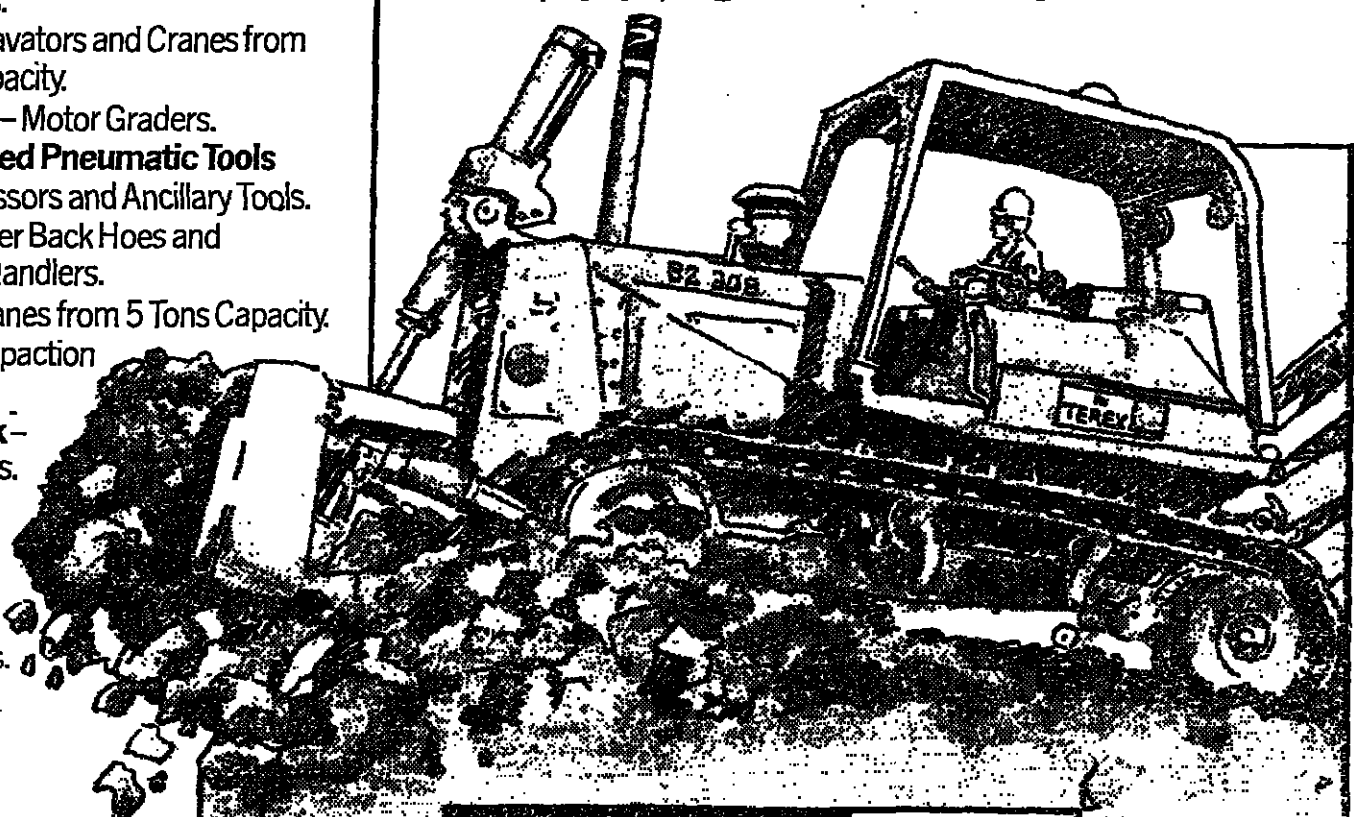
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